*Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes*

# THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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# Russia & the Jews

**First time ever reviewed in the English language: The great Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's banned book on Russian-Jewish relations & the Christian holocaust**

*Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes*

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A Journal of Nationalist Thought & History

**September/October 2008 ❖ Volume XIV ❖ Number 5**

## *Introduction to This Special Issue . . .*

This edition of TBR is entirely devoted to one of the most important books on the Russian Revolution and the Bolshevik era ever to be written: Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's *The Jews in the Soviet Union.* Together with part one, *Russian Jewish History: 1795-1916,* they comprise Solzhenitsyn's massive—and suppressed—*200 Years Together.* We're reviewing *The Jews in the Soviet Union* this issue because, as far as we know, this is the first and only full-length review of the book ever to appear in the English language.

Distinguished Revisionist historian Udo Walendy reviewed Solzhenitsyn's *The Jews in the Soviet Union* in his magazine *Historische Tatsachen* ("Historical Facts"). Our English translation of that scholarly review—with many great photos added—comprises this September/October 2008 issue. We think it's a blockbuster.

As Solzhenitsyn himself put it: "After 1917 life and people [in Russia] changed greatly. But literature produced a very poor reflection of these changes. The truth was suppressed and lies encouraged. Thus we arrived in the 1990s knowing next to nothing about this country. This explains the great number of surprises."

The German magazine *Der Spiegel* asked the great writer:

> Your recent two-volume work *200 Years Together* was an attempt to overcome a taboo against discussing the common history of Russians and Jews. These two volumes have provoked mainly perplexity in the West. You say the Jews are the leading force of global capital and they are among the foremost destroyers of the bourgeoisie. Are we to conclude from your rich array of sources that the Jews carry more responsibility than others for the failed Soviet experiment?

Solzhenitsyn replied:

> I avoid exactly that which your question implies: I do not call for any sort of scorekeeping or comparisons between the moral responsibility of one people or another; moreover, I completely exclude the notion of responsibility of one nation toward another. All I am calling for is self-reflection.
>
> You can get the answer to your question from the book itself: Every people must answer morally for all of its past—including that past which is shameful. Answer by what means? By attempting to comprehend: How could such a thing have been allowed? Where in all this is did we go wrong? And could it happen again?
>
> It is in that spirit, specifically, that it would behoove the Jewish people to answer, both for the revolutionary cutthroats and the ranks willing to serve them. Not to answer before other peoples, but to oneself, to one's conscience, and before God. Just as we Russians must answer—for the pogroms, for those merciless arsonist peasants, for those crazed revolutionary soldiers, for those savage sailors. ✦

***John Tiffany, Assistant Editor***

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR THIS ISSUE

**Bolsheviks** (meaning "majority") were members of the faction of the Marxist Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP) that split apart from the Mensheviks.

**Bourgeoisie:** Those in the upper or merchant class, whose status or power comes not from aristocratic origin; the incorrigibly capitalistic.

**Central Committee:** (CC) Most commonly refers to the central executive unit of a Leninist (commonly also Trotskyite) or Communist Party, whether ruling or non-ruling.

**Cheka** was the first of a succession of Soviet state security organizations. It was created by a decree issued on Dec. 20, 1917, by Lenin.

**Commissar** is the English transliteration of an official title used in Russia after the Bolshevik revolution. It denotes a political functionary at a military headquarters who holds co-equal rank and authority with his military counterpart.

**Cossack:** For our discussion, the Cossacks are a fiercely independent, autonomous culture group found in large enclaves in and around Russia. Cossack regions were the main centers for White resistance against communism.

**CPSU:** The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Communisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza) was the ruling political party in the Soviet Union. It emerged in 1912 as the Bolshevik faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party and then a separate party. The party led the October Revolution, which led to the establishment of a socialist state in Russia. The party was dissolved in 1991, at the time of the breakup of the USSR.

**GPU:** The State Political Directorate (GPU) was the secret police of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) and the Soviet Union until 1934. Formed from the Cheka, the Soviet state security organization, it was initially known under the Russian abbreviation GPU for "Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravlenie of the NKVD of the RSFSR."

**Gulag:** Soviet labor/death camp system. It spread across Russia like a chain of islands, hence Solzhenitsyn's use of the term "gulag archipelago." GULAG was in actuality the government agency that administered the penal labor camps of the Soviet Union. Gulag is the Russian acronym for The Chief Administration of Corrective Labor Camps and Colonies. Eventually the usage of "gulag" began to denote the entire penal labor system in the USSR, then any such penal system.

***Izvestia*:** Newspaper started in 1917 espousing, at that time, mostly Menshevik views. During the Soviet period, *Izvestia* expressed the official views of the Soviet government as published by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

**KPD:** The Communist Party of Germany (German: Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands) was formed in December 1918 from the Spartacist League, which originated as a small factional grouping within the Social Democratic Party (SPD), and the International Communists of Germany (IKD). Both factions opposed WWI on the grounds that it was an imperialist war in which the working class had no interest.

**Kulak:** A Russian agriculturalist with a small-to-medium-sized farm. Used derogatorily by the Bolsheviks.

**Mensheviks** (meaning "minority") were a faction of the Russian revolutionary movement that emerged in 1903 after a dispute between Vladimir Lenin and Julius Martov, both members of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party. The Mensheviks (actually the majority) did not want to topple the czar. They were outlawed in 1921.

**Muzhik** denotes a Russian peasant. Usage was especially common in pre-1917 Imperial Russia; a reference to a person belonging to a low social class or status (specifically, working class or Third Estate).

**Nicholas II:** Nikolay Alexandrovich Romanov (1868-1918) was the last czar of Russia, king of Poland and grand duke of Finland. He is currently regarded as Saint Nicholas the Passion Bearer by the Russian Orthodox Church. He and his family were massacred by order of Lenin at the Ipatiev house in Yekaterinburg.

**NKVD** (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs) was the leading secret police organization of the Soviet Union that was responsible for political repression during the Stalinist era.

**Politburo:** The executive organization for a number of political parties, most notably for communist parties.

***Pravda*:** ("Truth") Newspaper was the official mouthpiece of the Communist Party.

**Proletariat** was a term used to identify a lower social class.

**Taiga:** For our discussion, the inhospitable area below the Russian Arctic tree line containing mostly coniferous forests.

**Tass:** Soviet mass media outlet.

**Terror Famine:** The forced famine instituted by the communists to kill as many peasants and farmers as possible in areas that rejected communism; 10-15 million people killed in 7 years.

**Tundra:** A very cold Arctic region unable to support forests due to freezing temperatures and short growing season.

**White Russian:** Supporter of the czar.

**Zemstvo** refers to a form of local government instituted during the liberal reforms of imperial Russia by Czar Alexander II.

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This issue, TBR is proud to bring you something we know you have never seen in the English language. It is an overview and critical review of one of the most important books compiled in the 20th century. The book being reviewed herein was written by the 1970 recipient of the Nobel prize in literature and one of the most highly respected writers and philosophers of the age—Russian dissident Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn.

How could such a book escape publication in the United States? For that matter, why has no one ever translated the book into English? The title should help us understand why this book has been banned and suppressed since the day it was completed. The title of the volume we are reviewing is, simply, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*. This volume is part two of Solzhenitsyn's massive two-book series *200 Years Together*.

Pressure from extremely powerful Zionist sources, as you have already figured out by the title, has kept this valuable work from reaching readers in the West. And the reason for that will become obvious once you dive into this issue of TBR. It details, with great precision, the Jewish involvement in the creation of Bolshevism and communism and the willing participation of Jews in perpetrating the worst mass murders of the 20th century—crimes which dwarf claims about the so-called "holocaust."

The number of innocent Christian Russians who died at the hands of the Soviets is mind-boggling. Solzhenitsyn himself estimated the toll at 60 million. Many Jews, it must be added, were also crushed under the Soviet steamroller in later years, after Josef Stalin began to diminish their involvement in political and military affairs.

The truth contained within Solzhenitsyn's *The Jews in the Soviet Union* might never have reached the Western world at all had not German historian Udo Walendy brought it some much-deserved attention. Over his career, as TBR readers know, this brave historian has published extremely honest and forthright discussions of World War II. For doing so he has twice been imprisoned in Germany. Think about this courageous man and the price he has paid for the truth as you read this special issue.

Please note: This detailed review by Walendy is not a fawning endorsement of every word of Solzhenitsyn. Instead, Walendy takes the author to task where he feels he has fallen short of Revisionist standards.

In addition to Walendy, we thank nationalists Roy Armstrong and John Nugent for translating Walendy's German review into English, and the many TBR staffers and volunteers who contributed so heavily to this issue. We think it is so important, we humbly suggest you buy extra copies to give to libraries and friends. Please see the ad on page 65 for more information.

And while you're at it, please renew your subscription to TBR. We can honestly say, TBR brings you a magazine unlike any other in the world today. Please see the full color ADVANCE RENEW insert found between pages 24 and 25 of this issue. There you will find a really special offer you'll want to take advantage of. And don't miss the special message to all readers from TBR founder and publisher Willis A. Carto bound in the center. ✦

***Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor***

# Nobel Prize Winner's Writings Still Banned

**By Udo Walendy**

Aleksandr Isaevich Solzhenitsyn has proved to be without doubt both a very important and industrious writer. He was born on December 11, 1918 in Kislovodsk, Stavropol Krai, Russia. While an artillery captain in the Red Army, he was arrested in February 1945 in East Prussia because of an exchange of letters that criticized Josef Stalin between the lines and that was zealously read by political monitors.

For 8 years, from 1945 through 1953, he suffered through the work camps of the gulag and then spent three more years in an internal banishment region of Kazakhstan. Afterward, he was a mathematics teacher.

**ALEKSANDR SOLZHENITSYN**
Photo taken while in the gulag.

Assured of government approval by Nikita Khrushchev (the communist head of state after Stalin) who had introduced a free-speech period or "thaw," he released in 1962 his fictionalized account *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, the first Soviet work of literature about Stalin's punishment camps. It was translated immediately into numerous languages.

Then new attacks and persecution began. None of his important novels after *Ivan Denisovich* was allowed to appear in the Soviet Union: *Cancer Ward* (1968); *The First Circle of Hell* (1968); *The Gulag Archipelago* (three volumes in most printed editions, 1973-1978); and a cycle of novels called *The Red Wheel,* consisting of *August 1914* (1971), *November 1916* (two volumes, 1984) and *March 1917* (two volumes, 1989-1990). A fourth tome in the cycle, *April 1917*, is not yet translated into English.

He received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970, but did not dare travel to Oslo to receive it, fearing he would be banned from Russia. That same year he was in fact excluded from the Soviet Writers Federation (which readmitted him only in 1989 under *glasnost*). He was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1974 and lived in Vermont from 1976 to 1994. Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev rehabilitated him in 1990 and restored his Russian citizenship.

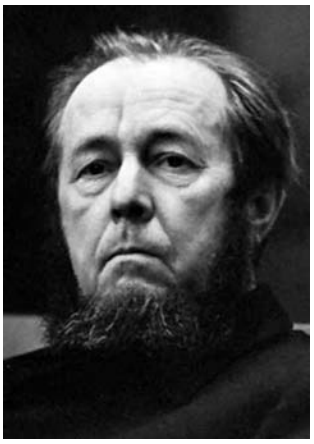
The present discussion is concerned with the second volume of Solzhenitsyn's two-volume work. Together they are called *Two Hundred Years Together.* In romanized Russian, this is *Dvyesti lyet vmestye*.

The first volume was *Russian-Jewish History 1795-1916* and ran to 512 pages, published in 2001. In 2002 the second volume appeared, a 600-page-long investigation called *The Jews in the Soviet Union.*

His preceding books, written in the form of novels, were often based on historical facts and personal experiences, and all could lay claim to correct and provable factuality regarding the historical events they described. As far as we know no one—apart from communist dogmatists unable to toss overboard their mendacious party dialectic—has dared attack or refute him on his facts. He merits outstanding recognition for this in view of the abundance of detail in his works. In his book *The Jews in the Soviet Union,* Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn has once again opened up for us a multiplicity of Russian sources that previously had been inaccessible or unevaluated in German-speaking countries.

His *Two Hundred Years Together* series abandoned his usual form of fiction in favor of scientific analysis. Possibly this was also due to the controversial topic: Jewish power and anti-Semitism. There is only one problem with this otherwise excellent book, chapter nine, "At War with Germany." Chapter nine should also have received his usual comprehensive documentary analysis. But here we cannot avoid the reproach, to be detailed later, that the Nobel Prize-winning Solzhenitsyn, whom we otherwise profoundly respect, copied for this chapter exclusively from biased Jewish and Soviet sources, in fact mostly from state historians, without feeling compelled to undertake one single critical examination.

As an experienced analyst, he should have known that



**Left, a photo of Solzhenitsyn** being searched by a camp guard. Solzhenitsyn was sentenced to hard labor after a criticism of the Soviet leadership was detected in a personal letter sent to a friend. Above, Solzhenitsyn in early middle age, years after his release from the work camps. He sports his signature facial hair. Below, the construction site of the Baltic-White Sea Canal (once called the Stalin Canal) saw the destruction of the lives of 100,000 prisoners in 1932-33, people taken by revolutionary arbitrariness from all the classes of all the ethnic groups of Russia. The project, whipped through to completion by the gulag administration, never fulfilled the original expectations. The canal was 140 miles in length and had 19 locks for ships up to 3,000 tons and ran from Archangel over Lake Onega but could be used only in the ice-free season from June to October. Further, in many spots it was not deep enough to accommodate larger transport vessels.

those historians, particularly with respect to Germany, had snatched up their pens in the same unanimous and unrestrained party-line spirit as communists always do for their political diatribes. A man who otherwise understands well how to differentiate between propaganda and reality, and between censorship and freedom of expression, has here lost his impartiality when confronted with the extensive complexity of German history.

In his *Gulag Archipelago* he confessed: "How easily did we let zealous [Stalinist] slogans lead us about on their mental leash. How satisfied we were to regard the persons betrayed as those who were betraying!"[1]

In volume two he describes truly horrific events that were basic Soviet practice. But regarding German war history, it does not occur to Solzhenitsyn in the least to think that he might still be on the leash of zealous propaganda. ✦

**Anti-czarist forces of the left** take up positions outside the Kremlin in preparation for the October Revolution of 1917. **On the front cover** this issue, a painting depicts Red Guards entering the Kremlin on November 2, 1917.

# THE Jews in the SOVIET UNION

**Part 2 of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's banned book series *200 Years Together*— a review by German historian Udo Walendy**

## The Communist October Revolution in Russia

The domestic and international dimensions of the Bolshevik revolution can be grasped only by familiarization with what happened in the power centers of the capitals of Petrograd (formerly St. Petersburg, later called Leningrad) and, from March 1918 on, Moscow, and the consequent effects on the vast tracts of Russia. Enough books have appeared concerning this.

The goal of this review is to show two things: 1) that Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, despite all the suffering he has undergone and learned of from his companions in fate, has remained a Russian nationalist patriot; and 2) to summarize his key findings.

First, here is a summary of illustrative quotations from Solzhenitsyn taken from his classic and massive *The GULAG Archipelago*:

> The river [of political prisoners] that flowed in the years 1937-38 was neither the only one, nor even the main one—perhaps only one of the three large rivers that brought the dark stinking pipes of our prison channels almost to bursting. The river of the years 1920-30 had preceded it. . . . It had sloshed a good 15 million muzhiks (if not even more) into the taiga and the tundra. . . . And afterward there was the inmate river of 1944-46. . . . Whole nations were pumped through the discharge pipes [such as Cossacks, Tatars, ethnic German Russians, Poles, Balts, Hungarians etc] and in addition there were millions and millions of [Soviet] returnees [from German wartime labor camps and factories], German POWs and new forced labor hordes. . . . The prison pipeline never remained empty.[2]

At the end of November 1917 . . . the members of the Cadet Party were also declared outlaws. Arrests followed immediately. The members of the Federation of Constituents [the advocates of a democratic constitution] and the network of the "soldier universities" were immediately included.

Lifted from an NKVD circular of December 1917:

> In view of the sabotage of the work of our officials . . . a maximum of self-initiative is to be displayed by local authorities, who by no means should avoid using confiscations, coercive measures and arrests.[3]

Solzhenitsyn writes that while Lenin was demanding the merciless subjugation of all attempters of anarchy, he published on January 7 and 10, 1918, two articles to guide his Bolsheviks, demanding, as Lenin said, "the cleansing of Russian soil of all vermin."

Solzhenitsyn adds:

> Under vermin he understood not only everything that was hostile and outside of the working class, but also workers themselves who avoided labor. . . ." [4] Vermin were naturally the zemstvo farmers, the tradesmen and all home owners. . . . It was vermin that were singing in the church choirs.[5] [Zemstvo refers to a form of local government instituted during the great liberal reforms of imperial Russia by Alexander II.]—Ed.

Other vermin were high school teachers and church council members. "All clergymen [were] vermin," remembered Solzhenitsyn.

The same applied to railroad men who refused an oath swearing armed defense of Soviet authority, telegraphers unsympathetic toward their new masters and insubordinate trade unionists.

Solzhenitsyn says:

> The Cheka's [secret police] task was to settle accounts outside the court system. In all of man's history it represented a unique kind of repressive organ—one single authority entrusted with spying on citizens, with arresting them, with conducting investigations of them, with directing their prosecution, furnishing their judges and carrying out sentences upon them.[6]
>
> In February 1918 the Sovnarkom's chairman, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, demanded an increase in the number of prisons as well as more severe punitive repression, and in May he added concrete sentencing guidelines for the "punishment of corruption": a minimum of 10 years prison plus 10 years at a hard labor camp.[7]

*"'Vermin' were naturally the small- and medium-sized farmers, the tradesmen and all home owners. It was 'vermin' that were singing in the church choirs."*

With regard to foreign policy the Bolsheviks secured themselves a respite by making peace with Germany in the Brest-Litovsk Treaty of March 1918. Their representatives at the conference were Leon Trotsky (formerly Bronstein), Adolf Yoffe, Lev Kamenev (formerly Rosenfeld) and Gregory Sokolnikov (formerly Brilliant). On August 26, 1918 Lenin instructed by telegram: "Dubious persons are to be locked up in concentration camps outside of the city. Relentless mass terror is to be carried out."[8]

Tens of thousands of hostages were killed "for deterrence" during the 1917-1922 civil war, with hundreds drowned at a time by sinking them on barges in the White Sea in the Arctic.

The NKVD instructed its local offices on August 30, 1918 with this ominous order:

> All right-wing Social Revolutionaries [The Social Revolutionaries were socialists but not Bolsheviks, hence were called right-wingers.—Ed.] are to be immediately imprisoned, and a considerable number of bourgeois and officers also must be taken hostage.
>
> By resolution of the Defense Council of February 15, 1919 the Cheka and the NKVD were instructed to seize hostages from the farmers of those areas "wherever the clearing of snowdrifts off the railroad tracks is not progressing satisfactorily; in this case, if the work is not done, they can be shot."

On September 5, 1918 the major decree setting in motion the Red Terror followed, with instructions for mass shootings and erecting concentration camps under the direct authority of the Cheka. The decree read: "For attempts to escape from concentration camps the punishment is a tenfold increase of prison time and, for repeated attempts, shooting."

At the end of 1920 Social Democrats were again targeted as hostages. Cheka Order No. 10 of January 8, 1921 ordered "intensification of the repression of the bourgeoisie." This was after the end of the civil war! The Cheka also continued rounding up Mensheviks (the anti-terrorist communists], and other members of smaller parties on nocturnal excursions.

People were also shot recklessly on the basis of arbitrary lists—particularly academics, artists, authors and engineers. With the regulation on forced food-collection of January 1919, the farmers were also targeted.

Later, in the 1930s, the mass "collectivization of agriculture" in Ukraine led to the death by starvation of about 6 million humans.

Solzhenitsyn remembered:

> Any man who has not yet been flung into the sewage channel, Solzhenitsyn writes from his bitter personal experience, and whoever has not yet been pumped himself through the pipes into the GULAG archipelago, should march about, joyfully above-ground, with flags flying and bands playing, praising the courts, and expressing ecstasy over his acquittal.

From Solzhenitsyn's summary in *The GULAG Archipelago*:

What will be found in the following section is almost incomprehensible. In order to grasp the full and monstrous truth and comprehend it down to the bedrock, one would have to be dragged through many lives in many camps—camps in which the first phase alone could not be survived without special favors from someone, since the camps were devised for your extermination.

And so it happens that all who got the deep and full experience of the gulag now lie for a long time in their grave, silent forever. . . .

What happened to me [Solzhenitsyn here speaks of himself as a survivor] resembles more a view through a hole in the wall of this archipelago than a panoramic view from one of its towers. Fortunately, however, more books on the gulag continue to emerge. . . .

After describing the incessant horrors suffered by those dragged by the communist system into the penal and extermination mills, Solzhenitsyn goes on to outline life outside the gulag—the permanent living conditions of those who had the "luck" not to be arrested by the Cheka:

1. Constant fear, because there was no security for anyone's life, dwelling or property;
2. Moving to another place was difficult or impossible;
3. Taciturnity and distrust;
4. General unawareness of what was happening;
5. Informants everywhere;
6. Betrayal as a way of life: Betrayal was all around you. . . . It is easy to claim now that arrest was "a roll of the dice," as Ilya Ehrenburg claimed. . . . But arrests were a matter of quotas and state goals. And anyone who spoke publicly against them was seized in the same instant;[9]
7. Destruction: The number of the prisoners that passed over the course of 35 years (until 1953) through the archipelago or died there amounts to roughly 40-50 million, and that is a careful estimation, because that is only three or four times the average population of the gulag; during the war, 1 percent died daily);[10]
8. Lying as a way of life;
9. Cruelty (even against Cheka and state personnel).

No worse ruling system can be imagined.

Who were its makers, and how was it possible that this system also rode on tanks as a "liberator" into Central Europe in 1945 over the blood slick of millions of humans, hailed by the Western Allies, a USSR celebrating itself as a representative of civilized "mankind" and sitting in judgment at Nuremberg over the defeated "barbarians"? ✦

## LEON TROTSKY

Leon Trotsky became People's Commissar for the Army and Fleet, chairman of the "Revolutionary War Council of the Republic," a member of the Central Committee and of the Politburo. He mercilessly liquidated "lackeys of imperialism and the bourgeoisie," "counter-revolutionaries," "suspect persons," "previous-attitude people," members and clergy of the Orthodox Church and all workers and farmers who did not unconditionally submit to Bolshevism. Trotsky nearly always surrounded himself with fellow Jews as his closest co-workers. He established in August 1918 the first concentration camps, and even had women and children locked up and—if necessary—shot to deter defections to the White forces (anti-Bolsheviks) or to terrify strikers. Trotsky lost his power struggle with Josef Stalin: on August 21, 1940, he was killed with a sawed-off ice axe (not an ice pick as so many history books proclaim) to the brain by an NKVD agent in Mexico City. Above, a quite young Trotsky sporting a goatee. Below, a photo of Trotsky in a Mexican hospital where he was placed after the attack.

# Jewish Involvement in Communism No 'German Invention'

The basis for the postwar condemnation of National Socialism was the accusation that it acted out of Germanic "race pride" and aggressively strove to conquer *"Lebensraum"* in the east.

Further, Germany was accused of spreading the "falsehood" worldwide that Bolshevism was identical to "international Jewry," which supposedly financed and supported it for many decades. The supposed truth, we are told, is that the world-encompassing goals of the Bolsheviks and the reign of terror they spread were recognizably a "Russian" phenomenon.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn examines in detail the origins of Bolshevism. He goes into both its international connections, and into the involvement of Russian Jews in the revolutionary events of 1917-18, and he studies the totality of Soviet history [1917-91], with all its consequences, which clearly were directed against the Russian and other Soviet-incorporated ethnicities.

In the following overview we have striven to reduce the multiplicity of names and their ranks and functions in the Soviet power system that Solzhenitsyn lists to the most significant ones.

Solzhenitsyn begins rightly with the obligations and religious roots of Jewry as scattered across the world in the Diaspora. From these derive obligations for a border-superseding cooperation that is not only Zionist (benefiting the concept of a Jewish "State of Israel") but much more. This worldwide, religiously and racially motivated requirement of loyalty, which crystallized during World War I on the East Coast of the U.S. among high-level personages of international Jewry, also exerted itself upon all Jews living around the world. Solzhenitsyn makes two things clear:

1) There is a factual basis for asserting that there exists a globe-encompassing, comprehensive code that not only defines "good" and "evil" in terms of religion and race, but also derives from it vast consequences in imperial power-politics; and

2) There is an absolutely unilateral Jewish evaluation and appreciation of any human action depending on the religion, people and race to which the person in question adheres.

Solzhenitsyn says: "It is said of David Ben Gurion, that he once told the world: 'What is important is what the Jews do, and not what the *goyim* have to say about it.'"

With this basic attitude, and supported by terrorist organizations, Ben Gurion justified the proclamation of the state of Israel on May 14, 1948.

Therefore the Red revolution of 1917 was a convergence of not one but two internationally minded worldviews, whose bearers certified to each other—the one on the basis of "class warfare," the other on the basis of an allegedly "chosen" religious faith (but in reality a common ethnicity)—that everything they did was always legal and could not be measured by any other yardstick. Thus Solzhenitsyn quotes from the words of U.S. Supreme Court justice and prominent Zionist Louis Brandeis:

> If for any reason people of Jewish blood are experiencing suffering, our sympathy and our assistance flow instinctively to them in whatever country they may live, without asking for the nuances of their faith or lack of it.[11]

Solzhenitsyn supplements this with a quote from a Jewish authoress:

> And naturally this history [i.e., of the Jews] was, as with other peoples, not only of the pious, but also of the shameless; not only of the defenseless and those taken away to be murdered, but also of men with arms bringing death to others; not only of the hunted and persecuted but also of the hunters and persecutors. There are pages of this history which one does not open without trembling. And these are the pages that are systematically and purposefully eradicated from the consciousness of the Jews.[12]

Not only must the nature of these Bolshevik deeds be discussed but also the percentage of Jews in the Bolshevik cadres. In this context as well Solzhenitsyn quotes from Jewish authors, e.g., the Israeli M. Agursky, who, looking backward after 50 years, wrote:

> The massive penetration of Jews into all areas of Russian life and into the top Soviet leadership during the first 20 years after the Revolution proved hardly constructive for Jewry, and even harmful.[13]
>
> What deeply affected the soul of the Russian people was the assault against the Orthodox Church—during which, just between 1918 and 1924, 8,000 clergymen were executed.[14]
>
> The chairman of the "Federation of Godless Militants" was Trotsky himself. His successor, likewise a Jew, Emelian Yaroslavsky (born Gubelmann), rose from mem-

LEVI B. KAMENEV

KARL RADEK

JACOB SVERDLOV

GRIGORY ZINOVIEV

**KEY JEWISH COMMUNISTS:** Levi B. Kamenev (*ne* Rosenfeld) was a trusted friend of Lenin and from 1913-14 he was editor of *Pravda*. From 1917 to 1927 he was a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union). After Lenin's death in 1924 he formed the Soviet leadership troika with Stalin and Zinoviev, but in 1925-26 his attempt, along with Zinoviev and Trotsky, to limit Stalin's arbitrary power led to the loss of all his offices. In 1936 he was condemned to death in the Moscow show trials. Karl Radek (born Sobelsohn) was from 1919 to 1923 a Central Committee member and one of the most important leaders of the Comintern. He appeared as its envoy in 1919 at the founding congress of the KPD in Berlin in a Soviet-Russian uniform. He disappointed the CPSU in 1923 by the failure of his financing of communist revolution and agitation in Germany. In 1927 he was excluded from the party. In 1929 he was recalled from his Siberian banishment to be editor of *Pravda*. In 1936 he was arrested again and in 1937 condemned to 10 years hard labor. He was beaten to death in 1939 in a labor camp. Jacob M. Sverdlov, was co-chairman of the All-Russian Executive Committee, alongside Trotsky and Ephraim Sklyansky. Joint founder of the Red Army, he functioned as the first head of the Soviet state, demanded "pitiless mass terror against the enemies of the revolution" and ordered the extermination of the czar and his family. He died in 1919. Grigory Yevseyevich Zinoviev (born Radomyslsky), from 1903 on was a close collaborator of Lenin. In 1917 he became chairman of the Petrograd Soviet and in 1919 became a member of the Politburo of the Bolshevik party. From 1919 to 1926 he was chairman of the Communist Internationale ("Comintern") to whose guidance—as the "General Staff of the World Revolution"—all communist parties were to submit themselves. He was arrested in 1935 and, after a sensational show trial in 1936, was shot for involvement in a conspiracy to assassinate Stalin.

bership in the Central Committee and the Control Commission to become the President of the Supreme Soviet.[15]

Solzhenitsyn deplores the requirement for authors to deliberately write biased history—specifically, as Solzhenitsyn says, "a gale of curses on the old Russia, to which have been added invented cinematic slanders."[16]

And in an article in *The Jewish Tribune:*

> It is no invention to say that there is anti-Semitism in the USSR; nowadays in Russia one throws Jewry and Bolshevism into the same pot; of that there is no doubt.
>
> A Jewish woman doctor complained: "The Jewish Bolsheviks in the administration have ruined my excellent relationship with the local population."
>
> A teacher complained: "The children yell that I am teaching in a 'Jew school,' because Orthodox [Christian] religious education is no longer permitted and because the priest has been driven out. In the People's Commissariat for Education only Jews are sitting there."[17]

But the most crucial analysis of the total situation is summarized in Solzhenitsyn's anthology, *200 Years Together* in volume two, *The Jews in the Soviet Union:*

> Now Jews are standing on every corner and on every step in the hierarchy of power. The Russian sees him on top of the czars' city of Moscow (Lev B. Kamenev) and at the top of the metropolis on the Neva [St. Petersburg] (Grigory Yevseyevich Zinoviev) and as head of the Red Army (Leon Trotsky), the perfect mechanisms for our self-destruction. He must watch as the riverbank dedicated to Saint Vladimir now bears the famous name of Nachimson!

Simeon M. Nachimson commanded Lenin's Praetorian Guard, a Latvian Rifle Regiment. Latvia, a country

plagued by organized crime, was also home to many Bolsheviks. And as the historical Lithuanian Avenue is renamed Volodarsky Avenue (after W. Volodarsky) and Pavlovsk becomes Slutsk (after Abram Slutsky) [Abram Slutsky was a Chekist, then foreign officer with the NKVD and eliminator of Whites and Trotskyites in the USSR. Stalin rewarded him with poison in 1938.—Ed.], Solzhenitsyn says, "Russian people are now confronted by a Jew both as their judge and hangman. Likewise, Jews were commandants of 11 of the 12 great labor camp systems." [*Jewish Bolshevism—Myth and Reality,* p. 204]

One example is the city of Sverdlovsk, the former Yekaterinburg, the main industrial city of the Urals, named after Jacob M. Sverdlov, the first Soviet president, chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the person responsible for the murder of the imperial family. Solzhenitsyn supplemented this enumeration with more examples:

> One finds them at the top of the Comintern with Zinoviev, Radek and Manuilsky; the International of trade unions, the Profintern with Dridso-Losovsky; and the Komsomol [the communist youth organization] with Oscar Rivkin, then after him Lazarus Shatskin, who presided over the communist Youth International as well.

*"Solzhenitsyn had still not concerned himself with recent Israeli authors, who went through sealed documents in Soviet secret archives and discovered "Lenin's grandparents were Jewish."*

Another aspect was also astonishing: the manner in which these presidents and war ministers acted.[18]

In the early party congresses after the October Revolution, 15-20% of the delegates were Jewish (Jews being 1.7% of the population).[19]

"In the first executive committee of the Comintern there were more Jewish than non-Jewish members" [by July 1930 the 25-member presidium of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] consisted of 11 Jews, eight Russians, three Caucasians and three Latvians.[20] The high portion of Jewish functionaries in the Cheka, GPU, the NKVD and KGB remained a constant topic of conversation.

Solzhenitsyn says:

> Why was it that anyone who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Cheka could count with high probability on standing before a Jewish investigator or being shot by a Jew?[21]

With all his research, Solzhenitsyn had still not concerned himself at the time of his writing with recent Israeli authors, who went through sealed documents in Soviet secret archives and unanimously discovered "that Lenin's grandparents were of Jewish descent. Lenin's grandfather, Alexander [before the baptism = Srul Moishevich] Blank, was the son of Jewish parents." Stalin forbade Lenin's sister from revealing this information. "The appropriate correspondence was found in the Muscovite CP archives."

Among many other Jewish media reports on Lenin from the beginning of the 1990s[22] there was *The London Jewish Chronicle* article of February 25, 1992. The article concludes:

> Lenin praised Jews in extravagant terms—just as he spoke with contempt of Russians. Possibly alluding to himself, he expressed to the writer Maxim Gorky that "an intelligent Russian is always a Jew or has Jewish blood." In addition, he favorably contrasted the Jews as revolutionaries with Russians.[23]

Solzhenitsyn adds:

> At the first foreign conferences where Soviet diplomats participated, in Genoa and at The Hague (1922), it could not remain hidden from Europe that the Soviet diplomats and their assistants consisted to a large extent of Jews.[24]

This also applies to the Soviet officials posted to the League of Nations. The Soviet minister of foreign affairs Maxim Litvinov (born Meyer Wallach) presided over the Moscow People's Commissariat of the Exterior from 1930 to 1939 before he went on to represent the USSR between 1941 and 1943 as its ambassador to Washington; he was sent there by Stalin as his special advocate of a pact against Germany. Already, before Litvinov, back in the 1920s, "the Soviet trade mission in Berlin was 98% Jewish," according to Maxim Gorky, the writer celebrated by the communists as the founder of socialist realism," Solzhenitsyn tells us.[25]

This was probably not exaggerated. A similar situation prevailed in the other Western capitals where the Soviets gradually opened agencies.

The work of the early Soviet commercial representatives is told in a very lively manner in a book by G.A. Solomon, the first Soviet commercial agent in the Estonian capital of Tallin (the first European capital to recognize the Bolsheviks).[26]

Jewish authors tend to conceal the shameful acts of Jewish communist executioners; however, on the other hand, they occasionally refer with pride to the high positions some members of their "tribe" enjoyed under the Bolsheviks. For example, M. Zarubeznyi, author of the *1925 Yearbook of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs*, has a special list in his publication, *The Jews in the Kremlin*,[27] with the names and functions of various Jews in the Foreign Commissariat, and he notes that among the key figures in the literary and publishing section of the People's Commissariat he found "not one gentile." In a list of colleagues in the foreign offices and consulates of the USSR he found that "there was no country in the world at that time to which the Kremlin had not sent its faithful Jew." A detailed list followed.

Solzhenitsyn adds:

> Not a few Jewish names would have been found by any author in the 1920s at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, as well as in the attorney general's office and in the inspection agencies dealing with workers and farmers.

Solzhenitsyn adds further names and *curricula vitae* of prominent Bolshevik functionaries found in government committees, cultural affairs, academics, economics, banking and construction, and quotes further Jewish authors:

> More noticeable than anything else is . . . the significant number of Jews who became Soviet officials, and frequently in very high positions. Particularly, there were many Jewish colleagues in the People's Commissariats dealing with economic functions. The Jewish intelligentsia streamed in hordes into government service for the victorious revolution, recognizing an access that had been forbidden them in former times.[28]
>
> As early as 1919 Jewish youth was already heading in tremendous numbers into film, that art form whose immediate agitational effect Lenin had praised for controlling the masses psychologically.
>
> Many of them ran film studios but others went into the republican [referring to the provincial republics of the USSR] and central [Moscow] agencies that governed the film industry, training centers and film teams.
>
> Impressive achievements of early Soviet film can unquestionably be considered as Jewish contributions. *The Jewish Encyclopedia* provides a long list of Jewish film functionaries, directors, actors, scriptwriters and film theoreticians.[29]

But, according to Solzhenitsyn, there were also Jews who fled the USSR:

> The first Soviet commissar of justice, Isaac Steinberg, resigned from his fight against the Cheka and emigrated.[30]
>
> The president of the State Bank, A.L. Sheinmann, whose signature was on every Soviet banknote, and after 1924 was additionally the People's Commissar of the USSR for Domestic Trade . . . remained abroad in April 1929, thus opting for the cursed world of capitalism.[31] ✦

## LAZAR KAGANOVICH: DEDICATED KILLER

**As Stalin's brother-in-law and closest collaborator,** Lazar Kaganovich was one of the most powerful and dangerous men in the world, an executioner with the blood of 20 million people on his hands. He also organized the gruesome persecution of his own ethnic group in Stalin's kingdom. Kaganovich was responsible for the death of an entire generation of intellectuals and the personal signer of execution orders for 36,000 people. Kaganovich also ordered the wholesale destruction of Christian monuments and churches, including the shocking demolition in downtown Moscow of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in 1931. It was replaced by a giant public swimming pool, but was gloriously rebuilt at a cost of over $100 million by the Russian people and reconsecrated in August 2000. From being the son of a shoe store owner he rose by 1924 into the Central Committee of the USSR, by 1930 into the Politburo (where he remained in until 1957); by 1935 he became a minister in several ministries and ran the Central Commission for the Examination of Party Cadres, and thus the innumerable purges, with lethal outcome. Two of his own brothers—one the munitions minister—were victims. During World War II he belonged to the State Committee for Defense. In 1957 he was removed from all his positions after a failed coup attempt against Nikita Khrushchev.

LAZAR KAGANOVICH

# Emancipation of the Russian Jews: The February 1917 Revolution

There had been 126 years of disadvantages for Jews under the Russian state, which had begun with a 1791 ukase by Catherine the Great and was ended by the men of the 1917 February Revolution. [The February Revolution overthrew Czar Nicholas II and the monarchy.]

The 1917 Kerensky revolution provided immediately for the equal treatment of all citizens of Russia, regardless of faith and nationality. For the Jews this opened up areas of career advancement in all leadership areas. Already by 1915 the Jewish areas of settlement had been abolished; these changes were now legally confirmed.

The feeling of release and the mood of excitement brought about by the downfall of czarist rule led to a first great wave of wide-ranging participation by Jewish activists in the politically relevant decision centers of the country. This was connected with a migration into the cities, above all to the large cities.

*"The feeling of release and the mood of excitement brought about by the downfall of czarist rule led to a first great wave of wide-ranging participation by Jewish activists."*

The arrest and shooting hysteria that the one-time oppressed of czarism would manifest itself all across Russia during the February Revolution was still nothing in comparison with the killings that the Bolsheviks would perpetrate starting with the October Revolution. *The Little Jewish Encyclopedia* (Jerusalem) noted "a powerful increase in political activity by Jewry, which stood out even from the frenetic *élan* that seized Russian society after February 1917."[32]

For the first time in Russian history, Jews took high positions in both the central and local administrations.[33]

Solzhenitsyn confirms this statement in many passages, according to which "in the first days of the February Revolution the large number of Jews at the meeting place of the State Duma [Russian parliament] and on the main squares of Petrograd [St. Petersburg] was already noticeable, and that they as agitators were essential in getting the Revolution under way."

Even if Solzhenitsyn did stress the responsibility of non-Jewish Russians for the February 1917 revolution as well, he nevertheless attributed its irreconcilable characteristics to the behavior of Jews. The ethnic Russians themselves had no cause for such depths of hatred.[34]

Here one must pay particular attention to the Executive Committee of the Soviet ["Council"] of Workers and Soldiers' Deputies, which *de facto* took power from Kerensky's Provisional Government.

Unlike Kerensky, it knew how to get its own orders obeyed, for example in taking power away from the hierarchy of the czarist officer corps in the middle of war with Germany (via its "Order No. 1").

On the Executive Committee, behind the many conspiratorially changed names there were mostly elements of foreign origin. Solzhenitsyn said, "of the 30 truly active members . . . about half proved to be Jewish socialists."[35]

However, a multiplicity of Jewish energies also went into the Provisional Government. There were both domestic and foreign Jewish subscribers to the "Liberty Loan" for the Kerensky government. (Jacob Schiff in New York and Rothschild in London each invested $1 million; from the Great Synagogue of Moscow 22 million rubles were collected and lent.) Other Kerensky supporters included the activists of the Jewish Bund. There was also the Party of the Jewish Proletariat, the *Poale Zion* (Zionist Workers Party), the Territorialists (who wanted a homeland in East Africa from the British Empire) and the Socialist Labor Party.

The Bolsheviks prevented a true "All-Russian Jewish Congress" from ever being held,[36] but before their takeover, in the spring of 1917, the two biggest Jewish parties held their own separate "All-Russian Jewish Congresses" and rapidly expanded their organizations country-wide. Their programs and measures were characterized by extraordinary radicalism and included plans for all of Russia with its multi-ethnic citizens.

If the development of Jewish cultural life and of the Jewish press corresponded to their new liberties and opportunities, there were still some transformations that astonished even Solzhenitsyn. Thus, for example, the opening up of military officer careers to Jews ended up, as Solzhenitsyn says, "more or less a mass promotion of young Jews as officers."[37]

When Lenin returned to Russia from Switzerland in a sealed German train with 30 other Bolsheviks, followed by 160 more of them with the Nathanson-Marov-Zederbaum group, predominantly Jews, nearly all of them later would occupy prominent positions with the Bolshevik government.[38]

"In far greater numbers, by the hundreds, Jews poured from the United States into Russia, some of whom had

emigrated a long time ago, others revolutionaries in exile or men who had fled Russian military service. Now they were naming themselves "revolutionary fighters" and "victims of czarism," as Solzhenitsyn put it.

In this manner Leon Trotsky, one of the founders of the Red Army, showed up in Russia with numerous adherents, besides which he was in possession of a considerable sum of money, apparently from Wall Street Jews. He put the members of his group into prominent positions: into the Soviet trade unions, into the press (such as the party newspaper *Pravda*), into the central bank, and as commissars; the erstwhile house painter in America, Gomberg-Sorin, even became the chairman of the Petrograd [St. Petersburg] Revolutionary Tribunal.[39]

Countless Jewish returnees from London also "joined the action with enthusiasm," as Solzhenitsyn puts it. Solzhenitsyn recounts some of the famous names, their state functions and often frightening misdeeds.[40] ✦

# The Red Terror

The February Revolution in 1917 was seen by the truly radical revolutionaries (the "Bolsheviks") only as a preparatory phase for the removal of all past socio-economic and cultural structures, not only in Russia but, in principle, in all countries of the world.

The engagement of Russian Jews on behalf of a new state order that secured their previously ignored equal rights is certainly understandable. This applies also to cases where inflexible opponents of this objective would need to be vigorously brought around to the new viewpoint or driven from their positions of power.

But comprehension ends when state slogans call for, and are actually converted into, programs of mass terror and where mass murder, torture and sadistic vengefulness in the style of the Old Testament are committed while giving simultaneous privileges to their perpetrators. Such have nothing to do with humanity and progress. But it was precisely this fusion of the communist program with the brutal and sadistic zeal of foreign high-level leaders that marked the revolution, the civil war and the subsequent years from 1917 up until the death of Stalin on March 5, 1953.

Solzhenitsyn confirms, with an abundance of specific examples, that those things of which the Bolsheviks were accused—namely the Red Terror of the revolution, the civil war years and subsequent waves of purges, during

### FELIX DZERZHINSKY: THE POLISH ASSASSIN

Felix E. Dzerzhinsky (Polish), a former convict, sinister Cheka boss and People's Commissar of the Interior, set up "mobile revolutionary tribunals" in 1921 in Siberia in order to rapidly sentence farmers to death who refused to turn over their crops to the Bolshevik state. His "confiscation orgies" contributed to the famine of the civil war. One of the architects of the Red Terror, from 1924 until his death in 1926, he was the People's Commissar for Railroads. In the first five years that he ran the Cheka/GPU, this agency admitted that 1.86 million "class enemies" were "liquidated," among them 6,000 teachers and professors, 8,800 physicians, 1,200 clergy, 5,400 military officers, 260,000 sergeants and lower ranks, 105,000 police officers, 48,000 police officers, 12,800 officials, 350,000 intellectuals, 192,000 workers and 815,000 farmers. Many researchers agree, however, on a figure of more than 10 million victims of the civil war.

the induced famines caused by the collectivization of agriculture and the incessant food confiscations across the countryside—were just as little a slanderous invention of evil "class enemies" or "counter-revolutionaries" as was the unusually high percentage of prominent Jews carrying out the brutal orders of the party, state, secret services and military.

As early as July 27, 1918, Lenin decreed a law privileging Jews; making all "active anti-Semites" outlaws, to be shot—in plain language, to be exterminated like vermin because of mere "agitation," without having actually deprived anyone of his human rights.[41]

Solzhenitsyn remembers, "The law encouraged every Jew who had been insulted as a Jew to request prosecution."[42] [Today, this attitude is called "political correctness."—Ed.]

This fact is something that Solzhenitsyn brings up in a rather reserved way. In reality, however, one specific group of citizens was authorized to arbitrarily request the arrest and trial of anyone for all kinds of trivial or predatory reasons, and their liquidation. The general population had no possibility even to defend itself, for that would be death-bringing "agitation."

*"The Red Terror, whose execution excesses hurled the entire population of Russia into constant anxiety and paroxysms of fright, characterized all periods of Bolshevism."*

Subsequent articles of penal law provided that propaganda or agitation promoters who "stir up national and religious enmity or ethnic hatred"—which could include any critical word about the party, government or administration—receive banishment for many years or a firing squad. [Solzhenitsyn received eight years in prison, then with no warning three more years of banishment in Kazakhstan—Ed.]

Merely the possession of "agitational" literature or the suspicion of an anti-Semitic attitude could be equated with political crimes. Even a presumption sufficed for punishment. Here is an example of the effect of this law:

> In 1929 a certain I. Silberman deplored in the weekly newspaper of the Soviet legal system (issue no. 4) that in the People's Courts of the Moscow city government too few trials had occurred over anti-Semitism, and in fact only 34 in all of Moscow. (This means that every 10 days a trial took place somewhere in Moscow because of anti-Semitism.)
>
> The articles in this magazine of the People's Commissariat had the effect of an official order for its readers, which must be kept in mind.[43]

The general expropriation of the entire population in favor of an illusory "people's property," the system of general terror, the pervasive vulnerability of every unprivileged citizen—and as their consequence, arrests without measure, deportations into faraway hard labor camp-regions and liquidations—were an integrated and mandatory part of the state ideology of "Marxism-Leninism." These historical facts must be acknowledged.

The Red Terror had begun at the end of 1917; however it was proclaimed official policy by Lenin only on September 5, 1918. This Red Terror, particularly with the help of the Cheka, whose execution excesses hurled the entire population across a vast Russia into constant anxiety and paroxysms of fright, characterized all periods of Bolshevism and permeated all its organizational structures.

But early on, terrible details concerning this terror came to the attention of the whole world public. Solzhenitsyn tells us:

> As early as January 1918 there were already mass executions under martial law without any procedures or court hearings. These were followed by hundreds and later thousands of innocent hostages being seized, executed in mass nighttime shootings or loaded on ships and sunk with them [aboard].[44]
>
> There was no place [in the RSFSR, the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, i.e. the huge Russian part of the Soviet Union], where shooting did not take place. By means of one verbal instruction [that of Cheka head F.E. Dzerzhinsky] many thousands of humans were condemned to immediate death.[45]

Dzerzhinsky stated in a June 1918 press conference:

> We openly advocate organized terror. . . . Terror, in times of revolution, is an absolute necessity. . . . The Cheka is obligated to defend the Revolution and destroy the opponent, even if the sword sometimes touches the heads of the innocent."[46] [Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky (1877-1926) was a wayward Polish aristocrat and hardened Marxist revolutionary.]

In the bulletin *Red Terror* of November 1, 1918, and then again in the Christmas Day 1918 issue of *Pravda,* Lenin and Dzerzhinsky published without shame their proletarian principles, which they also implemented everywhere in Russia. Solzhenitsyn paraphrases:

## BRUTAL FORCED RELOCATIONS

**Farmers resisting the robbery** of their food and seed for the following year by the requisition commandos of the GPU and the Red Army fled from them into the forests. The Bolsheviks had no scruples about burning both their villages and their forests. Here several photos are shown of refugees from Bolshevik terror and victims of mass deportation. The woman at upper right is from Ukraine.

> "Do not search in your investigations for documents and evidence that the accused in word or deed has acted against Soviet power. The first question you must pose is: to which class does he belong, what is his origin, what education and training has he enjoyed, and what is his occupation? Those are the questions that must determine the fate of the accused.[47]

This terror was a system of rule by approved mass murder. It took on dimensions never before seen. Referring to various Jewish and Russian authors, Solzhenitsyn states with respect to September 1918:

> Among the national minorities, it is completely clear that in an organization containing many Latvians, and a considerable number of Poles, the Jews stand out very distinctly, particularly among the responsible persons and active collaborators in the Cheka, among the commissars and the investigators.
>
> For example, of the lead investigators in the commissariat for fighting counter-revolution, the most important structure in the whole Cheka, half were Jews.[48]

Solzhenitsyn describes some details:

> A bloody track of vengeful terror—exclusively vengeful!—went through the land. It was no longer about civil war, but instead about the destruction of the beaten opponent. In waves the country was hit by raids, searches, new raids and arrests. Prison inmates were taken out, cell by cell, and shot from the first to the last man with machine-gun salvos, since there were too many victims to execute with single rifle shots. . . . Fifteen- or 16-year-olds were executed, just as were 60-year-old men.[49]

With the infamous decree "On the Red Terror" of September 5, 1918, the Bolshevik regime demanded the reinforcement of the Cheka and legalized the Terror officially —for example, the arbitrary banishing into concentration camps, or shooting, of all "class enemies." In that month of September alone, hundreds of executions occurred in each of Petrograd, Kronstadt and Moscow. In the autumn of 1918 the newspapers of the country reported thousands of arrests and between 10,000 and 15,000 executions.[50]

Even in the CC [Central Committee] of the Bolsheviks, protests were heard against the self-willed actions of the over-zealous Cheka, as Solzhenitsyn puts it, "an organization full of criminals, sadists and the degenerate scum of society."[51]

In one of innumerable letters of complaint found in the archives of the CC, there is one by a Bolshevik functionary denouncing "the blood orgies of Cheka squads" and their degeneracy. It specifies:

> In this organization contaminated by criminality, violence and arbitrariness, where rogues and criminals set the tone, men armed to the teeth execute anyone who does not please them. They invade homes, they plunder, rape, arrest people, pass counterfeit money and demand jugs of wine from terrified householders—and then extort from the people who just gave them wine 10-20 times the value of what they have already stolen to let them alone.[52]

On January 24, 1919 the Bolshevik CC decided "to exterminate" as a "class enemy" an entire group of people: the Cossacks of the Don Valley and Kuban area near the Black Sea.

In the now accessible text of the secret resolution we read:

> After the experiences in the civil war against the Cossacks one must grant that the merciless fight and massive terror against the rich Cossacks, who are to be exterminated to the last man and be physically destroyed, is the only politically correct [Note use of term.—Ed.] measure. In fact, as admitted in July of 1919 by Rheingold, who was tasked as chairman of the Revolutionary Committee with the implementation of the "Bolshevik Command" in the Cossack region, "we tended toward a policy of wanting to completely exterminate the Cossacks without any differentiation. In the few weeks between mid-February and the end of March 1919, Bolshevik special units executed more than 8,000 Cossacks. In each Cossack area, "Revolutionary Tribunals" operating under martial law passed out capital sentences on long lists of suspects after deliberations of a few minutes each—usually for counterrevolutionary behavior.[53]

*"One must grant that the merciless fight and massive terror against the rich Cossacks, who are to be exterminated to the last man, is the only politically correct measure."*

Cheka chairman Dzerzhinsky set up special task forces for military security and, on March 16, 1919, he was named People's Commissar of the Interior. Revolts by workers, soldiers and farmers—a result of rural food confiscations—were smashed with the most brutal measures. Just in March-April 1919 between 3,000 and 5,000 humans were executed in Tula and the city of Astrakhan near the Volga. Here Solzhenitsyn describes it:

> Hundreds [of victims] with stones hung around their necks were marched onto barges and thrown into the Volga. Between the 12th and 14th of March, 1919 [the Cheka] shot and drowned between 2,000 and 4,000 workers and "mutineers." Starting on the 15th, repression also hit the bourgeoisie of the city. They supposedly had inspired the resistance by the "White Guard" [anti-Bolsheviks—Ed.].[54]

There were, however, many different kinds of assignments for the Cheka: in 1919 over 3 million Red Army soldiers took along their weapons and deserted into the forests. About 500,000 were caught. The Cheka arranged not to only shoot thousands, but to arrest and deport their relatives as hostages. Whole villages were burned down.

The *Black Book of Communism* enumerates on page 121 the thousands killed in individual cities of south Russia by the Cheka in the year 1919.

This "new morality" was described by the Kiev [Ukraine] Cheka in its newspaper *Krasny Mech* ("Red Sword") of August 18, 1919:

> We reject the old systems of morality and humanity. They were invented by the bourgeoisie to suppress and exploit the lower classes. Our morality is without previous models, and our humanity absolute, because it is based on a new ideal: to destroy any form of oppression and force. . . . For us everything is permitted, because we are first in the world to raise the sword, not for suppression and enslavement, but to release humans from their chains. . . . Blood? May it may flow in rivers! Because only blood can transform the black banner of the piratical bourgeoisie into a red flag, the flag of the Revolution. Because only the final death of the old world can protect us permanently from the return of the jackals.[55]

In a decree of May 12, 1920, Lenin, with his leadership team, approved all of this.[56]

Against the terror and the radical requisitioning of grain and livestock and other plundering by Cheka special units, farmers fought back in hundreds of ferocious rebellions. A civil war lasting several years was the result.

The suppressive methods of the Cheka became ever more brutal. *The Black Book of Communism* continues:

"Hundreds of villages were burned down and 'bandits,' deserters and hostages were put to death."[57]

An announcement by the Cheka of October 1920 for the Kuban area [near the Black Sea] read:

> Cossack settlements and other localities that have given haven to the Whites or the Greens [insurgent farmer's associations, whom the linguistic usage of the Bolsheviks otherwise called "bandits"] are being destroyed, whole adult populations shot and all property seized.

After the retreat by [the White] General Peter Wrangel between October and December 1920, the Crimean Peninsula was called the "All-Russian cemetery." (According to varying estimations between 120,000 and 150,000 human beings were shot.) In Sevastopol they not only shot, but also hanged and not dozens but hundreds. Nachim Avenue was decorated up and down with swinging corpses. . . . People were arrested on the street and executed on the spot without any procedure. The terror in the Crimea persisted right into the year 1921.[58]

*The Black Book of Communism* goes on: "The Cossacks, once again on the side of the losers, were exposed anew to the Red Terror."

The Latvian Karl Lander, one of the prominent leaders of the Cheka, was appointed as "commander of the northern Caucasus and the Don Valley Province." He introduced the "troikas," special three-judge courts assigned to de-kulakization [farm collectivization]. Just in the month of October 1920 these troikas condemned more than 6,000 human beings to death. They were all immediately executed.

Relatives of the condemned, and sometimes the neighbors of the "green partisans" [anti-Bolshevik peasants] and the Cossacks who had revolted against the regime, who had not previously been seized, were now systematically kidnapped as hostages and put into concentration camps, into true death camps, as Martin Latsis, boss of the Ukrainian Cheka, admitted in one of his reports:

The hostages—women, children and old people—were driven together in a camp near Maikop [a city on the northern edge of the Caucasus Mountains] and vegetated there under the most terrible conditions in the mud and in the October cold. . . . They died like flies."[59]

In view of the famine Bolshevik terror had caused in almost all parts of Russia, Lenin ordered the introduction in March 1921 of his "New Economic Policy" (NEP) with private property and businesses for the farmers. But the arbitrary rule by the Cheka was not terminated.

**VLADIMIR LENIN**

The German general staff executed in 1917 its ill-conceived scheme to win the war by injecting Vladimir Lenin—with the ultimate in unforeseen consequences for the German nation and the entire West—into czarist Russia. The Reichsbahn brought him in a sealed train from Switzerland, with other Bolsheviks, across Germany to the Baltic. Then they took a ferry to Sweden and from there entered Finland (then still part of the Russian Empire, but German-occupied) to get into Russia. The bald Lenin disguised himself—with wig and without beard—as "Vilén." Was this a pun by Lenin on the word "villain"? Or was it in reference to the concept of "serf" or "peasant," as the root of the word implies? "Lenin's Hanging Order" documents that Lenin himself ordered terror. The text is as follows: "Send [this telegram] to Penza [a picturesque city near the Volga River] to Comrades Kurayev, Bosh, Minkin and other Penza communists. Comrades! The revolt by the five kulak [free peasant] counties must be suppressed without mercy. The interests of the entire revolution demand this, because before us now is our final decisive battle with the kulaks. We need to set an example. 1) You need to hang (and hang without fail, so that the public sees) at least 100 notorious kulaks, rich people and other bloodsuckers. 2) Publish their names. 3) Take away all of their grain. 4) Execute the hostages—in accordance with yesterday's telegram. This needs to be accomplished in such a way that people for hundreds of miles around will see, tremble, know—and scream out: 'Let's choke and strangle those bloodsucking kulaks.' Telegraph us acknowledging receipt and implementation of this. Yours, Lenin. P.S. Use your toughest people for this."

*The Black Book of Communism* further notes:

> Cheka head Felix Dzerzhinsky, named on March 16, 1919 as People's Commissar of the Interior, appeared as a plenipotentiary in Siberia in December 1921 to exact taxes and food from the locals. He sent out "roving revolutionary tribunals" through the villages in order to condemn anyone, in instant proceedings, to prison, concentration camp or death who did not surrender whatever the tribunals demanded. Concerning their excessive encroachments, an "*inspektor*" from Omsk complained on Feb. 14, 1922: "The encroachments of these confiscation commandos have reached an inconceivable extent. Systematically, the arrested farmers are locked into unheated stockrooms, subjected to the whip and threatened with execution. Those who have not completely fulfilled their delivery quota are bound and marched naked down the main streets of the villages. Then they are shut up in an unheated stockroom. Many women have been beaten, struck into unconsciousness. They are being pushed naked into snow pits."[60]
>
> Despite the bad harvest of 1920, that year saw 10 million pud [180,000 tons] of food seized. The entire food supply, including seed for the next harvest, was confiscated. By January 1921 many farmers already had nothing more to eat and by February the death rate had already begun to rise.
>
> According to reports by the Cheka and the military information service the famine had spread by 1919 to many regions. During the year 1920 the situation worsened more and more. . . .
>
> For the little people it was obvious that Soviet power wanted every farmer who dared oppose them to starve.[61]

*"Those who have not fulfilled their delivery quota are bound and marched naked down the main streets of the villages. Then they are shut up in an unheated stockroom. They are pushed naked into snow pits."*

Solzhenitsyn asks the question: "How is it to be explained that the population of Russia, taken altogether, regarded all this as 'the Jewish terror'"?[62]

He points to the persons in responsibility during the grain requisitioning, the crushing of the farmer rebellions, the mass murders of the Cossacks, the shooting of prison inmates in Kiev—"the best of the Russians."[63]

He refers to Jewish Chekists at the top [Vol. I, *Russian Jewish History: 1795-1916*, p. 140], and quotes from a document about the Cheka in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev:

> The number of the Chekists varies between 150 and 300. . . . The proportional relationship of Jewish to other Cheka personnel was 3 to 1, while the leading positions were in Jewish hands (14 of 20).

Solzhenitsyn quotes the slogan of a worker strike in Moscow from February 1921: "Down with the communists and the Jews!"

Then Solzhenitsyn supplies the answer to his own question: "It seemed as if not only the Bolshevik Jews had chosen their side in the civil war, the Red side, but apparently all of Jewry."[64]

Not only in the beginnings with the Cheka and the GPU (Felix Dzerzhinsky, then 1920-1924 G. Yagoda), but later in 1934 with the NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of Yagoda, Yeshov and Beria), Jews gained "an increasing role in the apparatus,"[65] including also their foreign (espionage) departments. Solzhenitsyn proves this with numerous names.[66]

Solzhenitsyn does not omit Lenin's continuing endorsement of terror by as late as the year 1922:

> The national plague of "de-kulakization" left not just thousands—but millions—of farmers with neither a right to their residence nor even a right to their life. But Soviet writers—among them not a few Jews—expended not one syllable decrying this ice-cold destruction of the Russian peasantry. In this silence they were joined by the whole West. . . . [In the West, Jewish control of the press and Hollywood was—and still is—nearly total.—Ed.]

This benevolent commentary is taken from *Life* magazine of July 14, 1941, one month after the beginning of Germany's Russian campaign and during the continuing American support for the USSR.

In Stuart Kahan's biography of his uncle we read something different:

> As Stalin's brother-in-law and closest collaborator, he was one of the most powerful and dangerous men in the world, an executioner with the blood of 20 million people sticking to his hand. He also organized the gruesome persecution of his own ethnic group in Stalin's kingdom. [Lazar Kaganovich "was responsible for the death of an entire generation of intellectuals and the personal signer of execution orders for 36,000 people.—Ed.][67]

Solzhenitsyn adds:

> Fifteen million, declared non-citizens as "enemies of the state," were not merely robbed of such things as the chance to study, the right to obtain a doctorate, or eligibility to work for the state, but their farms were ruined and they were shoved together like cattle and deported to their destruction in the taiga and the tundra. Among the fanaticized urban activists streaming out into the countryside were Jews, enthusiastically carrying out the collectivization of agriculture and leaving behind visible and terrible memories. . . .[68]

The prevailing mentality (of the mob) was described by "historian" Wassili Grossman, whose bias is apparent when he writes:

> They are insane, under a spell, they threaten with guns, call the children "kulak bitches' brood," scream "bloodsuckers"–the female is lower than a louse, they view these humans whom they are about to "de-kulakize" as cattle, pigs—everything is revolting about kulaks—they have no individuality, no soul—the kulaks stink and have venereal disease but mostly they are "enemies of the people" who exploit others.

And from the *Black Book of Communism*:

> Within a few years, from 1928 to 1931, 138,000 civil servants were removed from public service. Of them, 23,000 were classified under "Category I," "enemies of Soviet power," and lost their civil rights. . . . From January 1930 to June 1931, 48% of the engineers in the Donets region were dismissed or arrested; in the transportation sector alone, 4,500 "sabotage specialists" were "exposed."
>
> A decree of December 12, 1930 enumerated more than 30 categories of people from whom citizenship rights were withdrawn: "former landowners, former traders, former nobles, former policemen, officials who worked under the czars, former kulaks, former lessors or owners of private enterprises, former officers of the White Army, clergymen, monks and nuns, former members of the political parties" etc.[69]

**LAVRENTY BERIA**

Lavrenty Pavlov Beria, by 1921 already in his young years a feared and prominent perpetrator in the GPU in the merciless crushing of countless rebellions by workers, soldiers and farmers (also in his native Georgia), was from 1931 until 1936 First Party Secretary in Transcaucasia and Georgia. In 1934 he became a member of the CC (Central Committee) and in 1938 People's Commissar of the NKVD. He is considered responsible for the shooting of over 15,000 Polish officers held prisoner in April-May 1940 in the forest of Katyn and two other places. In 1945 he became marshal of the Soviet Union and in 1946 deputy prime minister and a member of the Politburo. After Stalin's death, he was shot as a traitor on Dec. 23, 1953.

Including their family members, about 7 million human beings were affected by this, losing not only the right to vote but also their right to an apartment, to medications, to food rations and, after passage of a new "internal passport" law, the right to move to another place.

After the law of August 7, 1932 was issued, "for each theft or waste of socialist property"—such as the gathering of ears of corn from already harvested fields—merely between August 1932 and December 1933, more than 125,000 humans were convicted, and of them 5,400 were condemned to death.[70]

And from Solzhenitsyn's *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> The number of farmers who flooded into Soviet cities fleeing from collectivization and "de-kulakization" between 1928 and 1932 has been estimated at some 12 million.[71]

Lazar Kaganovich, Genrikh Yagoda and Vyacheslav Molotov pushed their requisition commandos out into the countryside. Soon thereafter, in 1932-33, 5 or 6 million humans died like animals of hunger in Russia and Ukraine, right on the edge of Europe. "But the free press of the free world maintained its perfect silence![72]

A not inconsiderable number of Jewish communists had made themselves lords of life and death over the countryside. It should surprise no one that this has stuck in the memory of those millions affected throughout the Ukraine, the Volga and Urals areas of Russia, on the Crimean Peninsula and elsewhere in Russia. Solzhenitsyn's *The Jews in the Soviet Union* explains:

> Yet another colleague of many years' duration of N.Y. Yeshov [appointed people's commissar of the interior in September 1936] was Isaac Shapiro. He functioned after

1934 as Yeshov's adviser, then as the director of the NKVD secretariat, then as head of the "Special Section" of the GUGB (another infamous part of the state security apparatus). In December 1936, of the 10 directors of the Soviet agencies for state security marked with code numbers, seven are Jews.[73]

Solzhenitsyn also enumerates the Jewish names directing the "National Camp Administration" (Gulag):

> Yes, there too there was a large portion of Jews. The photo portraits I have reproduced from the Soviets' own self-congratulatory book of 1936 [shown in *The GULAG Archipelago*] of the leadership of the White Sea-Baltic Sea Canal project have provoked much outrage; it is said I had selected only Jewish faces. But I made no selections. I simply ran the photographs of all the highest directors of the White Sea-Baltic Sea labor camp from this immortal work. Whose choice and whose guilt is it if all were Jews?[74]

Solzhenitsyn dug out many more names and stressed in his book that this camp administrative machinery stayed hidden from the public, because of (among other reasons) constant transfers of personnel, in spite of incredible distances across the USSR. Therefore, only after the collapse of Soviet rule in 1990 could the personnel situation gradually and fragmentarily be clarified. However, this is his conclusion:

> Among these regional rulers ["district" and "regional" authorities of the GPU and the NKVD], there were still many Jews throughout the entire 1930s who decided questions of life or death for each inhabitant.[75]

The GPU and/or NKVD also disposed of special military units, including artillery, tanks and air squadrons, and in addition their own troops watching the borders and the railroads; others conducted the transports of forced laborers and guarded forced labor colonies. Beyond even that, these security agencies maintained their own special subunits within all Red Army units above battalion strength and within the military academies.

Regarding the methods of Red terror, Solzhenitsyn refers to two cases that recently have again become known:

a) The poison-injecting professor Gregory Mayranovsky, to whose "NKVD Laboratory X," beginning in 1937 (with "X" being the "special department for operational technology") those "condemned to death for experimental purposes" were supplied. Each door of the five cells for experiments on humans had a peephole with a magnifying lens.[76]

In 1951 he was arrested, but not for his crimes; instead it was because of what he knew.

b) The "poison gas wagons" that were the "invention" of Isaiah Davidovich Berg in 1936, and which were put into active service by the NKVD.

Solzhenitsyn details this in his *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> Berg was the director of the economics department of the NKVD in the Moscow area. Here one can see how important it is to also know about those who did not sit in the highest positions at all. . . . Berg transported (as ordered) people for shooting. But when, in the Moscow area three "troikas" of death-sentences became busy at the same time, the work began to overwhelm the shooting squads. Then the idea occurred to someone to strip the victims, bind and gag them, and throw them into a closed truck, which was camouflaged as a bread delivery van. Over the course of the trip . . . gases were conducted into the back compartment of the truck in such a way that upon arrival at the shooting ditch, those arrested were already "taken care of."
>
> Let it be noted that Berg was shot himself shortly thereafter, in 1939—not because of these monstrosities, but instead after an indictment for "conspiracy." In 1956 . . . he was rehabilitated, although at that time the history of his invention of said toxic gas wagons was clearly noted in his file— a notation that has stayed in there right up to our times, when it was discovered by journalists.[77]

*"Over the course of the trip, the gases were conducted into the back compartment of the truck in such a way that upon arrival at the shooting ditch, those arrested were already taken care of."*

After the Soviet occupation of the Baltic in the year 1940, one Kaplan, as the NKVD boss of the Duena area, ravaged it so much that, Solzhenitsyn says, "in 1941, right after the departure of the [retreating] Soviet troops and even before the Germans arrived, the rage of the population unloaded itself against the Jews like an explosion.[78]

For the "Red Terror," *The Black Book of Communism* draws up the following balance, whose figures, in relation to numerous other estimations, are "starkly reduced": "In the years 1919 and 1920 the Red Terror in Russia either

**Stalin's 'Work to Death' Camps**

Make no mistake about the gulags: they were not "work forever" camps. They were "work to death" camps, designed to liquidate the occupants. Millions were sent to die in them. At left, top to bottom: 1.) Workers labor by hand in sub-zero temperatures somewhere in the gulag. Life for many was short in the camps. 2.) A man wields a sledge hammer as another holds a spike as a crew works on a railroad bridge. 3.) A long line of workers is shown stretching almost to the horizon. They are working laying railroad tracks through a particularly remote area of Russia. Above, inmates worked in bitter conditions. Here a man pushes a wheelbarrow laden with rocks through a dense ice fog.

murdered or deported between 300,000 and 500,000 victims.'"[79]

This number includes those massacred by the Bolsheviks during the overwhelming of the White Army of General Wrangel on the Crimea around the end of October 1920. By the end of December, just in this one region the Bolsheviks murdered approximately 50,000 civilians.[80]

The number Solzhenitsyn specifies of 120,000 to 150,000 total victims, including those of the "de-Cossackization" of the Don, Caucasus and Kuban areas, signifies only those human beings actually killed.[81]

But what is not considered in arriving at these numbers are conditions—such as starvation, cold and disease—caused by the Bolsheviks during the civil war, which themselves caused the death, according to Stuart Kahan, the Jewish nephew of Lazar Kaganovich, of approximately 9 million human beings.[82]

As a consequence of the Bolshevik agricultural policy and the resulting civil war, in particular in the Volga area, central Russia and Siberia, about 5 million humans succumbed to a horrific food crisis in 1921 and 1922. [83] Of the 30 million human beings in the hunger area, many were saved only by foreign assistance.

Just in the few days between August 29 and September 5, 1924, the Cheka shot 12,578 human beings.[84] There is no record of any Jews having been shot.

In place of a still-lacking total figure for Cheka murders in connection with the "de-kulakization campaign," itself a part of the obligatory collectivization phase of 1927-1930, there exists a confidential GPU report of Feb. 15, 1930 sent to the people's commissar of the interior at that time, Genrikh Yagoda. By discussing the execution of his Order No. 44/21, it reveals to us the language used at the time and the methods of Bolshevik state terror. The report proudly states:

> As for the liquidations—both individuals taken out of circulation and mass operations—we arrive at a total figure of 64,589. In the preparatory measures, there were 52,166 liquidations (those of individuals), and 12,423 through mass operations. In just a few days our "production quota" was exceeded, i.e., 60,000 kulaks of the first category.

Solzhenitsyn says they were targeted for "counterrev-

olutionary activity and for being farmers who owned property." [85] Against Jews there were no Cheka pogroms.

And from *The Black Book of Communism*:

> From February 1930 to December 1931, more than 1,800,000 de-kulakized persons [farmers stripped of their farms] were deported to camps. When on January 1, 1932 the authorities carried out their first major head-count, only 1,317,022 persons were registered. The loss was thus about one-half million. . . . The number of those who succeeded in escaping was surely high.
>
> . . . Starting in the summer of 1931 the GPU bore exclusive responsibility for the deportees, who were now called "special colonists." . . . For 1932 the Gulag administration reported the arrival of 71,236 new deportees, and for 1933 an influx of 268,091 new special settlers was registered. . . . In 1933, the year of the Great Famine, the authorities announced 151,601 deaths from among the 1,142,022 special colonists.[86]

The farm collectivization, the "de-kulakization," the requisitioning raids, the stripping of citizenship rights and the sudden flight of 12 million rural inhabitants into the cities, which included the planned famine disasters from Ukraine to Kazakhstan, cost at least 6 million human lives.

*"The sudden forced flight of 12 million rural inhabitants into the cities, which included the planned famine disasters from Ukraine to Kazakhstan, cost at least 6 million human lives."*

That did not prevent the Soviet leadership from spreading a mantle of silence over this crime and at the same time, in order to have funds for the purchase of foreign industrial goods, from exporting 1.8 million metric tons of wheat.[87]

According to official investigations which Nikita Khrushchev successfully urged at the XXIInd Party Congress in 1958, just in 1937-1938 the NKVD arrested 1,575,000 persons. Of these, 1,345,000 were condemned, and of these, 681,692 were executed.[88] In reality the death number was very much higher; through malnutrition and physical weakening in the Gulag camps, the death rate became 10 times that of the shooting rate.[89] We learn just from the minutes of a meeting of the Politburo of Feb. 17, 1938 the following:

> The NKVD in Ukraine is hereby permitted to arrest an additional number of kulaks and other anti-Soviet elements and to have the matter handled by the troikas. The NKVD contingent in the Ukrainian SSR is hereby also increased to 30,000.[90]

This repression also victimized 35,020 military officers, up into the highest ranks of the Red Army. The total number of executed officers is still not known; some of those arrested were only removed from the Red Army, and of them some were later reused during the war. Three of the five field marshals were sentenced to death, as were 13 of the 15 army generals, 8 of the 9 admirals, 50 of the 57 commanding generals, 154 of the 186 division generals, and as for the [political] commissars, all 16 army commissars and 25 of the 28 commissars of army corps were executed.[91]

These "cleansing waves" crashed over not only the party but even one-third of the people's commissars and half the deputy ministers.[92] Just as affected were businessmen, the intelligentsia and many others. Researchers in KGB files have found 383 central lists with 44,000 names on them, to which 39,000 notations "dead" are attached,[93] the result of quick work by "troikas" consisting of district attorneys, NKVD and police chiefs who condemned people to death according to quotas they had to meet.[94] "The scum that has seeped into the organs of state security" was an expression by the NKVD's new boss, N. Yeshov, who followed his own victims into death by bullet two years later, in 1938, as did approximately 21,000 other "scum."[95]

Confirmed deaths: 300,000 in the camps between 1934 and 1940; by considering the years 1930-33, for which there are no exact numbers, there were probably 400,000 deaths for the entire decade.

To this figure we must add approximately 600,000 more who perished en route during the deportation.[96]

A total of 7 million human beings were delivered to the Gulag's camps and work colonies during the years 1934-1941. For the years 1930-1933, no exact numbers are known.[97]

On Jan. 1, 1940 there were 1,670,000 prisoners in the 53 "labor camps for reeducation" and in the 425 "work colonies for reeducation." One year later there were 1,930,000. In the prisons about 200,000 human beings awaited their conviction or transportation into a camp.[98]

The difference between 7 and 1.65 million prisoners is not explained. It likely is composed of the deceased, released prisoners, escapees and denizens of yet further camps and "those deported beyond the camp fences," who were assigned to hard labor as "special settlers," as

### The Katyn Forest Massacres

**In April 1943 in the forest by Katyn,** close to Smolensk, the mass graves of over 4,500 Polish officers, murdered with a shot to the nape of the neck, were shown to the international public. It was one of three crime scenes. At the other two, over 10,000 more Polish officers had been likewise murdered at the same time. These two sites were only discovered after the end of the war. The Western ruling powers knew that all traces of these officers in the Soviet camps Kosielsk, Starobielsk and Ostashkov had been lost since April-May 1940, and that the mass murderers were their Soviet allies. Nevertheless the guilty parties participated in the horror-show of the "Soviet Commission of Inquiry" that was created one year later by the Soviets and lasted beyond the Nuremberg "War Crimes" Trials of 1946, and charged the Germans with this mass crime, ignoring all the proof that had been available in abundance since 1943.

Solzhenitsyn referred to them.

There were twice as many as these—or even many more.[99]

Yet uncounted in all of this are the half-free roaming vagabond prisoners.

"The 1,800 Kommandanturas of the NKVD administered more than 1,200,000 "special settlers."[100]

In two other historical investigations the judgment of Stalin's "worker and peasant paradise" is as follows:

a) "A conservative estimate of the number of arrests in the years 1937 and 1938 is about 7 million and, if one assumes that in early 1937 5 million were behind bars or barbed wire, by the end of 1939 one would arrive at a total number of 12 million had there not been shootings, starvations and death by exhaustion. About 2 million will have died off during their detention—and about 10% of the arrested 5 million or more were shot each year, which for 1937-1938 would produce the figure of around 1 million killed by bullets.

As we are told by Ronald Hingley in *The Russian Secret Police 1565-1970*: "By this calculation, at the end of 1938 there must have been about 9 million humans in detention, of them 8 million in concentration camps and over 1 million in various prisons."[101]

b) "Thus, over the period of obligatory collectivization beginning in 1929 and the carefully planned and organized hunger holocaust of 1932-1933 that worsened it, and the concealed genocide of the Ukrainian people, various estimates and demographic investigations agree that between 7 million and 10 million human beings were eliminated. The mass shootings of so-called 'people's enemies' that began in the early 1930s and culminated in the hysteria of the 'Great Purge' of 1937-1939, robbed yet another 5 to 7 million human beings of their life.

According to Joachim Hoffman, "and about another 1 million people died as a result of the annexation of eastern Poland and the Baltic republics between 1939 and 1941."[102]

Hoffman adds, "The mortality rate stayed enormous in the 80 big concentration camp complexes and the "hundreds of single camps." Just in the concentration camp of Kolyma [in far northeastern Siberia], at least 3 million human beings perished from the terrible living conditions and temperatures as low as -60 degrees C."[103]

A sum total of 40 million Bolshevik terror victims 1917-1941 is now generally considered realistic.

Solzhenitsyn tells us, however, "by the computations of the emigrated statistics professor Kurganov, this 'relatively light' suppression that ran from the beginning of the October Revolution through 1950 cost us [Russians] about 66 million human lives." [*GULAG Archipelago*, p. 37]

"In the year 1939 there were 8.5 million Soviet citizens, or 9% of the adult population of the USSR in concentration camps and prisons."[104]

"This can be said with certainty: on the eve of the war with Germany (1941), 20% of the work performed in the Soviet Union was forced labor."[105] ✦

# Pogroms in the Russian Civil War

Solzhenitsyn does not stint on criticism of pogroms during the Russian civil war time, especially in Ukraine, which changed overlords several times (White Guardists, Ukrainian Independentists, the Kaiser's German troops and Bolsheviks). However, he corrects erroneous historical representations that claim that the pogroms provoked the subsequent acts of revenge by the Cheka:

> The sequence of events was exactly the opposite: The 80% [of the Cheka in Kiev who were Jews] had already belonged to the Cheka since 1918 or early 1919, whereas the wave of the "Petlyura pogroms" only began during the year 1919 and the pogroms by the Whites began only in the autumn of that same year.[106]

After "the government of independent Ukraine" and their party leadership had decided on January 11, 1918 to separate their country from Russia, and evacuated Kiev for Shitomir as the Bolsheviks advanced, the very numerous Jews living in Kiev went over immediately to the Reds with their "class terror." When evaluating all the events that followed, it remains essential to remember that public calls for mass murder and "class terror" were issued exclusively by the Bolshevik side.

On February 9, 1918, Germany officially made peace with Ukraine in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and with Russia on March 3, 1918.

In a supplementary agreement of August 27 of that year, the Bolsheviks recognized the national independence of Ukraine, Finland and the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

One month of Bolshevik rule had sufficed to release enormous revenge feelings among Ukrainians when, as a consequence of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, the national government was able to return to its capital, Kiev, in February 1918.

While returning militias composed of farmers and Cossacks seized and shot the "Yid commissars," ironically, it was the German occupation troops who, as Solzhenitsyn says in his *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, "had an open ear for the needs of the Jewish population in the spring of 1918 in Kiev."[107] Solzhenitsyn adds:

> This group was by no means insignificant: in 1919 Jews were 21% of the inhabitants of Kiev. The Zionists were able to be active without hindrance under the *hetman* [head of the Ukrainian national government]; they held an election for their own provisional "Jewish national assembly" and a Jewish national secretariat.[108]

Under German occupation the Ukrainian government not only appointed a Jew as a government minister, but also granted unfettered political freedom to the Jewish homeland movement. It was only after the departure of German troops and the return of the Simon Vasilyevich Petlyura directorate from Vinnitsa to Kiev in December 1918 that a "civil war"-like situation arose against the Jews.

Solzhenitsyn adds, "the Jews were blamed for all the victories of the Bolsheviks."[109] The excesses against Ukrainian Jews under the Petlyura government (Solzhenitsyn mentions an abundance of place names and dates)[110] caused not only terror and mass flight, but also a stronger movement toward the Bolsheviks.

Solzhenitsyn says in *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> Between December 1918 and August 1919 combat forces led by Petlyura organized dozens of pogroms, during which, according to data compiled by a commission of the International Red Cross, about 50,000 persons were killed. The largest pogrom took place on February 15, 1919 in Proskurov . . . after a failed Bolshevik attempt to overthrow the local government.[111]

An American researcher attributed this civil war situation less to government policy and more to, as Solzhenitsyn affirms, "independent reactions by the people themselves and especially the farmers." Armed bands were arbitrarily doing as they pleased in the countryside.

The White Guardists who served under the generals Peter Wrangel and Anthony Denikin had volunteered to help free Russia from the Bolsheviks; they quickly developed a fundamentally anti-Semitic attitude after they realized that Red forces had been commanded by Jewish commissars,[112] although their generals endeavored—often in vain—to prevent excesses by their troops.

The history of the Russian civil war is characterized by the fact that after the Bolsheviks imposed an absolute information blackout toward the outside world, as exclusively as possible all writing on this conflict has been done either by foreign or domestic Jews. As interested parties, both these sources are fundamentally unreliable in the data they furnish. Therefore it is extraordinarily difficult if not

## VICTIMS OF THE RED TERROR

**Mass Murder Across Russia**

As they would do years later in World War II, when the Bolsheviks retreated from a city, they murdered their prisoners. Clockwise from upper left: 1.) Estonian victims of Red torture and murder. 2.) Victims of the GPU in Riga. 3.) Kiev, Ukraine, 1919; here are exhumed victims of the Cheka from Building No. 5 of the Sadovaya, their central headquarters. 4.) Cannibalism resulted from deliberate starvation. Shown is the head of an alleged victim of cannibalism.

impossible to ascertain exact numbers and the circumstances. Accordingly, victim numbers from the pogroms during the Russian civil war vary between 70,000 and 200,000.

There were supposedly 900 mass pogroms, 40% carried out by Petlyura followers under the Ukrainian Directorate, 25% by Ukrainian gangs, 17% by enlisted soldiers under General Denikin and 8.5% by the First Cavalry Army of the Bolshevik General Semyon Budyonny.

The Reds committed pogroms against Jews earlier than anyone else. . . . In the first winter of Bolshevik rule, troops fighting under the red banner committed a number of bloody pogroms, of which those in Ukraine in Glukhov and Novgorod Seversky particularly stood out because of the large number of victims, the raw and deliberate acts of violence, and the base humiliations perpetrated on those being tormented; as such, they dwarfed even the atrocious pogrom at Kalush [in western Ukraine, by non-Bolshevik Russian army troops in July 1917]. . . . Units of the Red Army who were retreating from Ukraine in spring 1918 carried out pogroms with the battle call: "Smash the Yids and the bourgeoisie!"

Particularly cruel pogroms were perpetrated by the First Cavalry Army while retreating from Poland at the end of August 1920. In the vast spaces of Russia, in the beginning the Reds had no idea who were the virtuous poor and the evil rich. The Zionist Arno Lustiger noted that the Jewish Bolsheviks did not spare their non-Bolshevik brothers in the faith, who had not crossed over, and inflicted bloody and cruel persecution on them.[113]

Solzhenitsyn again is quoted from *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> Their path was marked by thousands of killed Jews, thousands of raped women and dozens of Jewish localities in which everything was robbed that was not riveted or nailed down. . . . In Zhitomir, Ukraine every new conqueror of the city as it changed hands inaugurated his rule with a pogrom. All these pogroms—whether done by Petlyura, the Poles or the Soviets—were distinguished by a considerable number of killings.[114]

The total number of pogrom victims from the civil war of 1917-1923 is likely "not under 100,000."[115]

Solzhenitsyn concludes this chapter with a review of the causative factor of unrestrained procedures by communist revolutionaries, who had gone over to the extermination of whole classes and the expropriation of the entire people, robbing everything, plundering, burning and anni-

hilating anyone who seemed to stand in their way. This lack of restraint and the associated banditry unleashed similarly unrestrained counter-moves on other fronts of the civil war.

These should actually be designated one and all as revolutionary excrescences that affected every part of the population instead of applying the special label "pogrom" to any one subpopulation. The genocidal measures taken by the Red revolutionaries were an ideologically cloaked, continuous sequence of pogroms against everyone else.

Simeon Petlyura, by the way, fell victim to a GPU hit man in Paris in 1926. ✦

# Considerable Fluctuation Movements in the 20th Century

Solzhenitsyn assigned special importance to the Soviet Jewish migration during the 1920s from their rural domiciles into the large cities of Russia. Only this made possible their intensified collaboration in the power centers of the new regime. According to Solzhenitsyn in *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> The "great exodus" of the Jewish population into the large cities began for several reasons in the earliest years of communist power. Some Jewish authors give these concise descriptions: "Thousands of Jews streamed out of the shtetls and a few cities in the south toward Moscow, Petrograd and Kiev, toward 'a real life.' . . . Starting in 1917 the Jews moved in hordes to Leningrad and Moscow." *The Jewish Encyclopedia* gives the following numbers: "Hundreds of thousands of Jews moved to Moscow, Leningrad and into other large urban centers. . . . In 1920 there lived in Moscow about 28,000 Jews, in 1923 about 86,000, in 1926, according to the Soviet Census, about 131,000, and in 1933 about 226,000."[116]

Jewish-communist authors wrote of about 1 million Jewish settlers in the central cities of the new regime, and that in 1923 "nearly 50% of the entire Jewish population of Ukraine" had moved into the large cities, also into the Russian Federation, into the Transcaucasus region and into Central Asia. Every fifth settler landed in Moscow."[117]

This migration was unleashed not only by the enthusiasm of those Jews for Bolshevism, but certainly also for reasons of simple survival. Because under the Leninist and Trotskyite policy of "war communism," all private business was forbidden, the craftsman was limited in his activity and a new category was created, "persons without rights." Jews too were affected by all this.

Whoever therefore had not struck firm economical roots made sure he vanished into the anonymity of the large cities to follow the new privileged class. Five-sixths of Soviet Jews "selected this path and landed positions in the communist administration and organizations. On the national level, the average percentage of Jews in the communist apparatus in 1925-1926, according to official data, was six times higher than their share of the population."[118]

A Jewish man by the name of Joseph Bikerman wrote in 1923 of his great concern concerning his ethnic countrymen:

> The Jew is now to be found everywhere at every level. The Russian sees him at all points: at the top of the heap in the ancient capital of Moscow and in the other capital on the Neva [St. Petersburg] as well as in the Red Army. . . . Russian people see the Jews now in the function of both judge and executioner. He finds Jews at every step and turn, Jews who are not communists but were just as poor as he still is, but who now have the last word and are advancing Soviet power.[119]

This development was furthered from the beginning of the revolution by its merciless fight against the bourgeoisie the aristocrats, government officials and military officers under the czar, and the entire Russian intelligentsia [educated class], which persecution went so far as denying any entrance into higher education to their children. Thus the Jews created for themselves a huge privilege: Since this subpopulation "was persecuted under the czarist government," it obtained—even for its own bourgeoisie—unrestricted acceptance into universities, and this ensured that they were qualified thereafter for executive functions within all the activities of the state. The Russian proletarian intellectuals lost out to a large extent. The *Jewish Encyclopedia* admits:

> Now that there were no more restrictions according to ethnicity for admission to the universities, . . . in the academic year 1926/27 Jews constituted 15.4% of all the students in the USSR, a portion nearly twice as high as that of the Jews in the entire urban population of the country.[120]

This encyclopedia avoided comparing this percentage to the 1.7-1.8% of Jew in the overall Soviet population.

Many Jews consoled themselves with the idea that instead of taking the dangerous and strenuous road of Zionism with Theodor Herzl and Ze'ev (Vladimir) Jabotinsky they could, as Solzhenitsyn puts it, "rather immediately get a backbone in Russia, and not just an equal footing, but become a privileged nation."[121]

It is noteworthy that their activism for Bolshevism, with all its consolations, as they recognized and admitted early on, "granted them privileged status," and they claimed this for themselves and their brethren for then and for the future as something natural. Equal rights with others were not to their taste; there had to be privileges. Lenin had provided these to them, but Stalin buried all that under his arbitrary rule.

The "privileging" of the Jews brought with it, among other things, the phenomenon that, as Solzhenitsyn says in *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> [I]ncessantly, Jewish relatives streamed into proximity with those who had posts in the power structure of Bolshevism and concomitantly all advantages in practical life, particularly in the capitals with their many apartments and houses from which the owners had fled.[122] ✦

# Participation in the Red Army

The founders of the Red Army in 1918 were Leon Trotsky, E.M. Sklyansky and Jacob Sverdlov. Their religion and ethnicity as well as their proletarian class connection ensured that Bolshevik command personnel, from the very beginning, showed to a large extent homogeneous ancestral traits, and these provided a certain guarantee for anti-czarist, anti-Orthodox Christian, and anti-Russian culture and tradition. Not only did many Jews fight in their ranks, but even an all-Jewish Joseph Furman brigade and other special Jewish units were created. Solzhenitsyn tells us:

> In the command structure of the Red (worker-and-farmer) Army, Jewish cadres became ever more numerous and more powerful over time, and this continued after the civil war for many long years. Several Jewish authors and encyclopedias have treated the collaboration of Jews in military leadership. The Israeli researcher Aaron Abramovich created in the 1980s his own detailed lists of

## LEVI MEKHLIS: STALIN'S HATCHET MAN

Levi "Lev" Mekhlis was an early defector from the Zionist Poale Zion to the Central Committee's Organization Bureau, to Stalin's Secretariat as well as to the editorial board of *Pravda*. He replaced J.B. Gamarnik, who committed suicide on June 1, 1937, as the head and "Army Commissar, First Rank" of the Main Political Administration of the Red Army, where he was responsible for political commissars. Mekhlis was promoted thereafter to first place, representing the People's Commissariat of State Control and was also Deputy People's Commissar for Defense of the Nation. He was the organizer of the terror against the Red Army. As one of very few, this "purge" accomplice survived the Soviet dictator's liquidations, which ripped 35,000 officers (1937-1938) out of the Red Army. That was about half of the Soviet officer corps. The navy did not escape unscathed either. The destruction rate rose with the rank of the victim, and attained 80% of colonels and 90% of the generals. Mekhlis' most prominent victim was the deputy people's commissar for defense, Marshal Tukhachevsky. With his battle cry "death to the fascist worms," he ordered the commissar under him in 1941 to murder German prisoners of war. In the *New Encyclopedia of Jewry*, Bertelsmann Publishing House, Gütersloh-Munich 1992, the perpetrator Levi Mekhlis isn't even mentioned.

names of Jews, based on numerous Soviet publications such as the book *Fifty Years of the Armed Forces of the USSR* (published by the Soviet Historical Encyclopedia) and a collection "Directives of the Front Commands of the Red Army"; these lists consisted of Jews only who had occupied leading positions in the Red Army, beginning with the civil war and through World War II.[123] By order of Leon Trotsky, front commands were formed with appropriate staffs and new armies, and in nearly all the military revolutionary councils of the front commands and armies, Jews were represented.[124]

Solzhenitsyn cites from various Jewish authors and mentions a long list of the names and functions of Army and division commanders and war commissars with the divisions:

> Brigade commanders, brigade commissars, regimental and sectional commanders, directors of political departments, chairmen of military revolutionary tribunals. The proportion of Jews as political officers was particularly high in all branches of the Red Army.[125]

An Israeli researcher published statistics on the basis of the data contained in the census of 1926:

> Jewish men represented at that time 1.7% of the total male population of the USSR. . . . 2.1% of the officers who fought in actual combat were Jews. . . . 4.4% in command positions were Jewish. . . . 10.3% Jews among political officers and 18.6% of the Army surgeons were Jewish.[126]

The *Russian Jewish Encyclopedia* augments and further describes much data by Abramovich. Thus certain "unusual women" are also named who assumed "command functions," among other things as heads of revolutionary committees, political departments, in Army operational staffs and military sections. Solzhenitsyn reveals his contempt for them, since they were active in implementing the "Red Terror." One of these Furies he describes, Rebecca Plastinina Maisel from the revolutionary committee of the Archangel government, "shot with her own hands 100 human beings . . . and belonged in the 1940s to the highest court of justice of the RSFSR (Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic)."

An Israeli historian confirms that the penetration of the high command structures of the Red Army by Jews, which existed from the beginning, still continued in the 1930s.

> They were numerous particularly in the military revolutionary council, in the headquarters of the People's Commissariat for Defense, in the general staff and so forth. The same applies to the military districts, the armies, corps, divisions, brigades and all troop units. From the beginning, Jews occupied high positions in the political agencies.[127]

Jewish writers born long after the events often strive to represent Jewish Chekists as the "purge victims of Stalin" and to minimize their own participation in the "Red Terror," although their role was still very important "even in the 1940s in the enforcement organs, and only in the postwar years, when they fell victim to Stalin's "anti-cosmopolitan" campaign, were their numbers reduced."[128]

*"Jewish writers often strive to represent Jewish Chekists as the "purge victims of Stalin" and to minimize their own participation in the 'Red Terror,' although their role was very important."*

While the yearbook *Jewish World* confesses that during the war "over 100 Jewish generals belonged to the Red Army," and ignores all but 17 "arbitrarily selected names," among them not one infantry general. It lists, "as a bad joke," with those 17 names, the Jewish major general in charge of the technical service of the Gulag, Frenkel Naphtali Aronovich.[129]

A further Jewish anthology confirmed yet more names from the postwar period.[130]

Solzhenitsyn says in *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> Of course, the egregious failure in these works was not to have mentioned the super-general, Levi Mekhlis, who from 1937-1940 was Stalin's closest and most trusted friend and, starting in 1941 again became the head of the PURKKA, the political head office of the Red Worker and Farmer Army. Ten days after the beginning of the war, it was he who had a dozen Soviet generals arrested at the highest levels of the command structure at the western front—to say nothing of his retaliatory actions during the Finnish war and later at Kerch in Ukraine.[131]

Fifteen more names of Jewish generals are added by the *Little Jewish Encyclopedia: 1976-2005,* Jerusalem, Vol. 1, p. 686). All this, however, is still far exceeded by a more recent Jewish author, who arrived at a total figure of 270 Jewish generals and admirals in the Red Army, which included

also those promoted during the war to these ranks. These are not only "not a few"—this number is colossal!

Listed are also four wartime people's commissars: besides Kaganovich, also Boris Vannikov (in charge of ammunition manufacturing), Simeon Ginsburg (construction department) and Isaac Salzman (tank production).

In addition, there were some Jewish heads of the military administrations of the Red Army, four army commanders, and the commanders of 23 corps, 72 divisions and 102 brigades. "In no other Allied army, not even in the American, did Jews hold such high positions as they did in the Soviet army," writes Dr. Y. Arad.

To speak of a pushing-out of Jews from high positions of power during the war would be wrong. And in the Soviet everyday life of that time as well, no such displacement became apparent.[132]

The *Israeli Encyclopedia* confirms that in the USSR, in comparison with other ethnicities, "the Jews represented a disproportionately high portion of higher officers, primarily because among them a much higher percentage consisted of people with a university education." [133]

Y. Arad notes: "During the war, the number of commissars and political workers in the various departments of the army who were Jewish was relatively higher than in other fields of activity."[134]

According to the newspaper *Unity* of Feb. 24, 1945 (nearly at the end of the war), 63,374 Jews were distinguished with a medal or medals for bravery and heroism in the fight, and 59 Jews became "Heroes of the Soviet Union." Yet by 1963, according to the Yiddish-language newspaper *Kol meVaser*, "Voice of the People" (Warsaw), 160,772 Jews were awarded a medal or medal, and there were 108 "Heroes of the Soviet Union."

In the beginning of the 1990s, an Israeli author published a list with names and data of recipients of this high award, claiming 135 Jewish "Heroes of the Soviet Union" and 12 Jews who received the "Medal of Fame" in all three categories. The same data is also found in the three-volume work *Descriptions of Jewish Heroism.*[135]

The newest number of Jews who were distinguished for special achievements in combat with Soviet medals is, however, 123,822.[136] But this is not all. Solzhenitsyn says:

> Many Jews dedicated themselves to the construction of all kinds of weapons and war technology, tool-making, aircraft, tank and ship construction, scientific research, the building and the development of industrial enterprises, power supply, metal production and transportation. For work for the front 180,000 Jews received decorations. . . . Two hundred of them received the Order of Lenin.[137]

Joachim Hoffmann supplements this enumeration:

> "Major General Abakumov, who had surrounded himself with a whole group of Jewish collaborators, was a close and trusted friend of Beria; Abakumov was described by the NKVD's General Sudoplatov as 'a Jew by birth.' He was one of the chief executives responsible for

## GENRIKH G. YAGODA: TERROR MASTER

Born Herschel Yehuda, as early as 1920 he was already in the Presidium alongside Cheka director Felix Dzherzhinsky. By 1924 he was a leader of the Cheka and the GPU. Between 1934 and 1936 he was the People's Commissar of the Interior. One of his famous quotes was: "The bullet is the very best means of struggle against the class enemy!" His hated "class enemies" were the medium and large farmers (the "kulaks") and also "suspicious ones," "counter-revolutionaries" (Russians, Ukrainians, Caucasians and members of other races). He had arranged for the cadre chiefs on almost all levels of the state organs of enforcement to be vengeance-seeking co-religionists. "They craved revenge, revenge on everyone: on aristocrats, the rich, the Russians—the main thing was revenge." He disposed of "troops for special use," availed himself of bestial methods of overwork and starvation, and exploited the outlaw status of former citizens with assassination and poison. He also counterfeited foreign currencies. On March 15, 1938, after his "confession" in a show trial, the "very best means" of class warfare was inflicted on him on Stalin's order. It was under Yagoda's substantial co-responsibility, and as a consequence of "war communism," that just in the hunger winter of 1921-22, approximately 5 million human beings perished. Over the course of the forced collectivization of agriculture, it was his responsibility as the People's Commissar of the Interior that another 6 million human beings died.

the tremendous crimes of the NKVD/MVD. General Reichmann of the NKVD was praised by Etchov in the 1930s while head of the Kharkov administrative area of the NKVD, was infamous for his special brutality. In 1940 he played a key role in the Katyn shooting of the Polish officers who were prisoners of war.

Twice decorated "Hero of the Soviet Union," Army General Ivan Danilovich Chernyakhovsky, as the commander-in-chief of the Belarussian front, was responsible for atrocities against the civilian population and German prisoners of war in East Prussia. The list could go on and on and on.[138] ✦

# 'Jewish Commissars' Were No German Invention

The proofs to which Solzhenitsyn refers for the far above average percentage of Jewish leaders in the Bolshevik terror in comparison with the total population of Russia are almost exclusively taken from Jewish sources. This is a welcome procedure because it extracts him from any credible reproach of "anti-Semitism" or basic one-sidedness on this subject.

Here we limit ourselves to a selection of Solzhenitsyn's general conclusions in order to avoid being crushed by the multiplicity of Jewish commissar names and functions, promotions and transfers to new responsibilities:

> It is beyond all doubt that in the party called "the Bolsheviks" and in all the other parties that contributed so much to the success of the revolution—the Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries and others—Jews represented a far higher percentage than their proportion of the population of Russia. . . . References to the lack of civil rights of the Russian Jews before the February Revolution . . . give no exhaustive answer by itself to this phenomenon.[139]
>
> The majority of the Russians, from the simple man from the people to the highest-ranking general, were stunned just to look at all these new orators and leaders of demonstrations and meetings, these persons who now had the final say and abruptly appeared so different from their leaders in former times.[140]

*"In the Bolshevik Party and in all the other parties that contributed to the success of the revolution, Jews represented a far higher percentage than their proportion of the general population of Russia."*

The very trick many of these people used of exchanging their real [Jewish] names with Russian-sounding aliases and thus misleading the citizenry—mostly the Russians—as Solzhenitsyn explains, "greatly vexed them even in the early months after the February Revolution against the Jews. . . . Now a wave of popular anger swept over the Jews."[141]

*From* Solzhenitsyn's *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> Before our eyes the most primal anti-Semitism is reborn. . . . One need only listen [in Petrograd] to discussions on the streetcars, in the lines before various businesses or in any of the innumerable spontaneous demonstrations at every intersection. . . . The Jews are accused of supremacism in politics, and it is said that they were bringing all the parties and the Soviets under their thumb, even destroying the army.[142] . . . It is said even of the Executive Committee in Petrograd that it is infiltrated by Jews.[143]

Even if Solzhenitsyn stresses that the October Revolution should be attributed to Russians as such "despite the over-all guidance by Trotsky" and the energetic assistance of others—since Lenin is considered to be clearly Russian[144]—this does not weaken the details that follow:

> Jewish military men played an important role in both the preparation and execution of the armed rebellion of October 1917 in Petrograd and in other cities of the country and also in the final crushing of the mutinies and armed resistance against the new Soviet regime.[145]
>
> The resolution to launch the Bolshevik uprising of Oct.10, 1917 was made by 12 men, half of whom were Jews: Trotsky (founder of the Red Army), Zinoviev (later chairman of the Communist Internationale, the "Comintern," Kamenev (a member of the CC and the Politburo), Sverdlov (director of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee), Uritsky (commissar of the Extraordinary Staff of the Petrograd military district, murdered shortly thereafter) and Sokolnikov. In the Politburo that was soon to be elected they were reunited, with the exception of Sverdlov and Uritsky.[146]
>
> The "Jewish question" ranked ten times higher than issues affecting farmers even at this first congress [of the

Soviets on October 27, 1917], which was supposed to be a congress of workers and deputies of the peasants, and which had issued various decrees about peace and land.[147]

Lenin himself referred to this circumstance:

> What rendered a large service to the revolution was the fact that because of the war a significant number of Jews, who belonged to the mid-level intelligentsia, had relocated to the large Russian cities. Only because of this reserve of well-trained and more or less prudent and intelligent new civil servants could we succeed in taking over the state apparatus thoroughly remaking it.[148]

And Solzhenitsyn adds:

> From the first day, the Bolsheviks brought Jews into the Soviet power apparatus—some in directing positions, others as implementers. . . . It was in any case a mass phenomenon. Thousands of Jews streamed [in late 1917 and in 1918] into the Bolshevik ranks, since they saw in them the most decisive representatives of revolution, the most reliable internationalists, and they formed the majority of the lower layers of the party structure.[149]

The creation of a Jewish commissariat in 1918 reflected this. It was designed to become a center for the Jewish communist movement.[150] Its task consisted of putting the new urban Jews into the service of communism and smashing all the old organizational structures of conservative Jewry in Russia. The consequence was that an important segment of their leaders crossed over to the Bolsheviks.[151]

Stalin later ordered the cruel persecution of these same leaders. But as early as 1920 the Jewish-dominated Cheka presidium prohibited all Zionist [i.e. "striving for a Jewish homeland in Palestine"] organizations as "counterrevolutionary" and locked up all the participants in the spring 1920 All-Russian Zionist Conference in Moscow. [152]

In the widely cast demonization campaign of the Bolsheviks, which targeted the aristocracy, the rich, state officials, the "hired hands of capitalism," officers, priests, monks, nuns, farmers (the "kulaks") and all the other "auxiliaries of czarism," the once lowly Jews ended up as the only category that did not make the list. And so they could give the new "purgers" a boost, which however came across to others, who knew them as a previously outcast people, as overzealous and unscrupulous. This is how they acted. It may be that they encountered the other, the goyim, dehumanizing him because of the tenets of their religion,

**Pictured here is Béla Kun** (the former Aaron Cohn, a Hungarian national). He proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat on March 21, 1919 in Budapest. After the bloody rule and collapse of his Soviet republic on August 1, 1919, he went to Russia and took part (after 1920) as a member of the Revolutionary War Council in the Russian civil war and spent many years participating in Bolshevik "purges," to which, just in the Crimea, 60,000-70,000 people fell victim. In 1935 he rose to become a delegate to the Comintern—and on November 30, 1939 was himself executed.

preserved among themselves, however, an unusual level of co-operation.

So it was surely no coincidence that the secret services Cheka and GPU, brutal from the outset and given unrestricted authority, used Jewish regional directors (primarily in Petrograd, Moscow, Odessa and Kiev) to implement force to an extraordinary extent, aside from the Pole Felix Dzerzhinsky, who had undergone 11 years of czarist banishment.[153]

An investigation published in 1999 in Moscow revealed:

> In Kiev, Isaac Schwartz assumed the direction of the 10-member Kiev Cheka collective. Initially seven of its members were Jewish. The Cheka personnel in Ukraine—with Ukrainians being 80% of the population—was 75% of Jewish origin.[154]
>
> If as late as 1934, with a Jewish population percentage of approximately 2%, fully 39% of the top officials of the

secret services came from Jewish families— yet from Russian families only 36%— history is entitled to speak of a Jewish supremacy in the secret services. This supremacy was smashed only by Stalin. . . . [Solzhenitsyn adds that on January 1, 1938 their percentage was 27% and on July 1, 1939 a mere 4%.—Ed.].[155]

And who were its victims? Solzhenitsyn says:

> . . . [T]he innumerable shooting victims, those who were sunk in whole ships, the hostages and prisoners . . . the officers were Russians, the nobles were Russians, the zemstvo members were Russians, and the farmers who did not want to go into the Red Army and were dragged out of the forests, Russians.[156]

Even the *intelligentsia* [well-educated class] that was opposed to anti-Semitism, as well as of course the members of the Orthodox church, were Russian. Besides this, all active anti-Semites were considered outlaws, i.e. they could be shot out of hand, "they too all being Russians."[157] Even *Pravda* published an appeal by the workers in Arkhangelsk:

> Everywhere we see that only the Russian-Orthodox churches are being defiled, desecrated and robbed, but not the Jewish synagogues. . . . Deaths by hunger and disease carry off hundreds of thousands of innocent Russian lives, but the Jews do not die of hunger and disease.[158]

*"Everywhere we see that only the Russian-Orthodox churches are being defiled, desecrated and robbed, but not the synagogues. . . . Hunger and disease carry off hundreds of thousands—but not Jews."*

Solzhenitsyn elaborates in his *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> In the USSR the persecution inflicted on Christians exceeded anything that ever happened in the past in both cruelty and extent. However one may not burden this entirely on the Jews, but their influence may not be played down either.[159]
>
> In the eyes of the Whites [the right-wing anti-Bolsheviks] all this promptly and naturally revealed authentic proof of the fusion of Jewry and the Bolsheviks.[160]
>
> Even observers from America paid tribute to the dynamic role of the Jews in Bolshevism. . . . In the upward momentum of the October phase many Jews still spoke with proudly erect heads of their activities for Bolshevism.[161] . . . The participation of the Jews in the revolution and in the civil war went even beyond their extraordinary participation in the government; it was far more extensive even than that."[162]

Inadvertently a photo taken at a meeting of the presidium of the Petrograd Soviet after the October Revolution was published. Jews formed the absolute majority at the presidium table.

In retrospect, one may use the words of the Zionist Arno Lustiger:

> It is no injustice to identify Bolshevism with the Jews. Three of five members of the "Committee for the Revolutionary Defense of Petrograd" were Jews: Uritsky, Goldstein and Drabkin. The chairman of the Soviet there was Trotsky, later Zinoviev and Uritsky, all Jews. Of the eight members of the "Revolutionary War Council of the Republic," five are Jews: Trotsky, Sklyansky, Gussiev, Kamenev and Unshlikht. The first head of state of the Soviet republic was Jacob Sverdlov, a Jew.

Solzhenitsyn says, "the role of the Jews was particularly remarkable in the agencies responsible for the food supply."[163]

According to Solzhenitsyn, they implemented directives such as these:

> Food requisitioning must be carried out without consideration for the consequences, including the seizure of all the entire grain in a village. The producer is only allowed the hunger ration. In putting together the units that requisitioned the farmers' food they hired former criminal offenders and antisocial elements who had no problem with beating the farmers.[164] The all too open participation of the Jews in the Bolshevik fury directs the eyes of the Russians and of the whole world upon us.[165]

I.O. Levin affirmed in his writings on the communist revolutions in Hungary and Bavaria after WWI that the flood of Jews into the Bolshevik camp had hardly anything to do with any preceding suffering. Solzhenitsyn explains:

> In both countries the number of Jews who took part in the Bolshevik regime was enormous. In Bavaria, we find among the commissars the Jews Leviné, Levien, Axelrod, the anarchist ideologue Landauer and Ernst Toller. . . .

**Josef Stalin, Vladimir Lenin and Mikhail Kalinin** (photo from the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, March 1919). The second party program, adopted at its 8th Congress, was aimed at "the maximum centralization of production, simultaneously striving to establish a unified economic plan." In their commentary on this program, Bukharin and Preobrazhensky explained what lay behind this phrase. They stated that under communism, "society will be transformed into a huge working organization for cooperative production. There will then be neither disintegration of production nor anarchy of production. . . . No longer will one enterprise compete with another; the factories, workshops, mines and other productive institutions will all be subdivisions, as it were, of one vast people's workshop, which will embrace the entire national economy of production. . . . This is how the organization of communist production will be effected." In other words, Big Brother would control everything.

> In Hungary Jews represented up to 95% of the leaders in the Bolshevik movement. . . . The legal status of the Jews was excellent in Hungary. For a long time there had been no legal restrictions. On the contrary, the Jews enjoyed a position that could tempt anti-Semites to speak of Jewish supremacy in the cultural and economic life of Hungary.[166]

One should add that these were the conditions in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy of the time, and similar conditions also prevailed to a large extent in Imperial Germany.

Solzhenitsyn recognized the international situation correctly in his remarks regarding the Zionists of the east coast of the U.S., who, independent of Russian events, used their power in 1919 at the Versailles "peace treaty"—which they ignored —to set forth to bring all Western traditions crashing down. His comments:

> That which united all those insurgent—and also many Jews on the other side of the ocean—was a sudden flaming up of unchecked revolutionary internationalist fervor, a stormy urge for revolution that they wanted to carry out as a "world revolution" or even "permanent revolution."
>
> The rapid advancement of the Jews in the Bolshevik administration naturally did not remain unnoticed among Jews in Europe and in the U.S. and called forth, shamefully, nothing but joyful approval.[167]

Solzhenitsyn wrote, referring to Jewish sources, once again on the immigrants from the U.S: "Especially the many Jews . . . these people displayed a brutality and rigorousness in Russia with their repressive measures against the middle class [that provoked discussion even in the U.S. Senate—Ed.]:

> They only speak the Russian language badly. The people over whom they had seized power was strange to them, and they behaved like conquerors in a defeated country. Whereas in czarist Russia, Jews were not given any important positions, and schools and the civil service were closed to them, there were Jews everywhere in the Soviet republics in every committee and commissariat. Often they changed their Jewish names into Russian ones. But this masquerade could not deceive anybody. Vol. II, *Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 111]

Solzhenitsyn also refers to an article by the then war minister of the British Cabinet, Winston Churchill of February 1920 in *The London Illustrated Sunday Herald*:

> And now at last this band of extraordinary personalities from the underground of the great cities of Europe and America has gripped the Russian people by the hair of their heads and has become practically the undisputed master of that enormous [Russian] empire.[168]

In this connection, Solzhenitsyn mentions that the British intervention troops in the Baku area "shot 26 Bolshevik commissars on September 20, 1918 in Baku in the desert on the Caspian Sea, without this exciting the slightest interest on the part of the world public."

It never bothered the many humanitarian moral apostles of the Western world that "the English were in a hurry to occupy the oil fields of Baku."[169]

The authors of the anthology *Russia and Russian Jewry*, G. Aronson and I.M. Bikermann, confessed in 1924 their worry:

> Naturally it is clear that not all Jews are Bolsheviks, and not all Bolsheviks are Jews, but it does not take long to prove how excessively, and above all how over-zealously, Jews took part in the abuse of the half-dead Russia by the Bolsheviks. . . . The Russian people have never before experienced Jews in power.
>
> Now, however, one experiences them at every step and turn, and their power is brutal and unlimited. . . . One must understand the psychological reaction of the Russians when they feel themselves suddenly exposed to the power of this whole rotten scum, with its arrogance and crudity, its self-centeredness and churlish behavior.[170]

*"It is clear that not all Jews are Bolsheviks, and not all Bolsheviks are Jews, but it does not take long to prove how how over-zealously Jews took part in the abuse of the half-dead Russia by the Bolsheviks."*

When in 1929 the forced collectivization of agriculture was introduced, which led to at least 6 million dead by programmed famine, although it was ordered by Stalin it was carried out by a variegated team of Jewish communist executioners. Solzhenitsyn tells us in *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> In the national planning authority "*Gosplan*," Stalin maintained the previous Jewish majority.
>
> Of course J. Larin was among them, [the founder of the economics of "war communism"—Ed.] and one of the leading lights and theoreticians of collectivization. Levi Krizman began functioning in 1928 as the director of the Agricultural Institute and from 1931-1933 he was the Deputy Chairman of the *Gosplan*. . . .
>
> Jacob-Levi-Epstein was the head of the People's Agricultural Commissariat. . . . Afterward [around the end of of 1929] he led the "Great Reform," the collectivization attack, which affected millions, along with the eager fulfillers of his plan.[171]
>
> [He] belonged, together with M. Kalmanovich to the highest Government Council for Work and Defense (whose composition is nearly completely mentioned with Stalin, Molotov, Mikoyan, Orjonikidse and Voroshilov).[172]

S. Margolina writes in her book *Das Ende der Lügen* [*The End of the Lies*—Ed.]:

> Besides this, at the end of the 1920s not a few Jewish communists began showing up for the first time out in the flat country as military commanders and as lords of life and death. It was only over the course of the collectivization that the picture of the Jew as the hated enemy of the farmer was formed—even in areas where no one had ever previously seen a Jew face-to-face.[173]

Solzhenitsyn takes a stand against the view that it there was merely a Jewish "layer of implementers" and stresses instead that "Jews also belonged in no small measure to the dominant class of that time,"[174] which, after 1937/38, and centered in the large cities, kept the whole enormous country under lock and key, ever forgetting to put forth that the exponent of their idea, Karl Marx, was "the creative genius behind the ideas for the communist liberation of mankind."

The "pitiless and disastrous" Lazar Kaganovich, a member after 1930 of the Politburo and head of the Central Committee's Control Commission, and after the mid-1930s CC Secretary, was co-responsible for the forced collectivization of agriculture and for the great purges of 1934-1938. Solzhenitsyn says that, "outside of Stalin, he was the only one at this height."[175] His three brothers in high positions also received Solzhenitsyn's mention. The press, the political administration of the Red Army and the guidance of the Komsomol [the communist youth organization] lay in Jewish hands.

The eight Jewish people's commissars in 1936 were also not forgotten:

Maxim Litvinov = people's commissar of the exterior;

Genrikh Yagoda = people's commissar of the interior (1934 -1936; shot on March 15, 1938 in Moscow);

Nicolas Y. Yeshov = people's commissar of the interior after September 27, 1936. His deputy, M. Berman, remained at the same time the head of the national punishment camp administration, the Gulag. His staff of collaborators was ethnically as one may expect. Yeshov was liquidated at the end of of 1938; his successor was Beria.

Lazar Kaganovich = people's commissar for railways;

A. Rosenholts = people's commissar for foreign trade;

I.J. Weizer = people's commissar for domestic trade;

M. Kalmanovich = people's commissar for the *sovkhoses* (state properties);

L.J. Lyubimov = people's commissar for light industry;

G. Kaminsky = people's commissar for the health service;

S. Belenky = chairman of the Committee for Soviet Control.

As Solzhenitsyn says in *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> We find many Jewish names in the same cabinet on the level of the different Deputy People's Commissars for finances, radio and telecommunication systems, railways, river transport, agriculture, forestry, foodstuffs, education and law. The most important deputy people's commissars were Y. Gamarnik (defense), A. Gurevich (who made a crucial contribution to the setting-up of the metallurgical industry in the USSR) and Simeon Ginsburg (heavy industry, later people's commissar for the building industry, then for armaments factories.[176]

Solzhenitsyn also found many Jews in leading positions locally: for example, working as first secretaries on the area committee ruling the Volga Germans and on regional committees in the Far East. [177] Two hundred thousand starving, poorly clothed workers were used to enlarge the Kusnezker Kombinat [Kusnezker Collective Combine, in the Urals—Ed.]. The control of this hell was in the hands of S. Frankfuter and then I. Epstein. ✦

# Bolshevik Uprisings in Post-WWI Germany

"At the Comintern congresses in Moscow one met the elite of the Jewish communists of Soviet Russia." (More than one page of names follows in Solzhenitsyn's book of Jewish names from Russia and numerous other countries.)

Motto of the Comintern chairman Zinoviev: "It is not crucial whether we hang the class enemies illegally or legally.[178] . . . The communist parties and also the secret apparatus of the Comintern were substantially shaped by Eastern European "Red assimilators" in a whole set of countries.[179]

When in 1919 the leaders of the KPD [the *Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands,* "Communist Party of Germany"—Ed.], namely Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, were murdered after their failed Spartacist uprising, their successor was Paul Levi. August Thalheimer took over the editorship of *Die Rote Fahne* ("The Red Flag"); its editorship was "mainly Jewish." [*Jewish Bolshevism—Myth and Reality*, p. 165] Adolf Yoffe, the first Soviet ambassador to Berlin, made his Central European location into "the headquarters of the revolution." ["Jewish Bolshevism—Myth and Reality," p. 127]

Leo Flieg ran until 1932 the secretariat of the "Org" office of the CC of the KPD, and at the same time administered, as an agent of the Comintern, the financing in the millions of revolution that flowed from Moscow to the Soviet embassy in Berlin, as Solzhenitsyn points out, "for the setting up of a Red Army arranged into proletarian 'hundreds' [groups of 100, a concept from ancient Rome], designed to conquer power in Germany according to a guerrilla concept."[180]

All of them were ethnic foreigners, just as were the KPD Comintern comrades Ruth Fischer, Heinz Neumann and, among others, Arkadi Maslov (born Isaac Chemeringsky in Russia) of the German CC and Politburo. The same is true of the internationally operating communist press baron Willi Münzenberg, the GPU boss for Western Europe Ignaz Reiss and the "Red Chapel" boss Leopold Trepper, who, out of his Brussels location, ran Moscow's European espionage operations and prepared himself early on for his future tasks in World War II.

His confession: "I became a communist because I am a Jew."[181]

As Solzhenitsyn tells us in his *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

At the beginning of 1919 the communist "Councils" (in German, *Räte*), led mainly led by Jews in Berlin and Munich, carried out their first armed rebellions and, in the KPD at that time, the portion of Jewish activists was disproportionately high, although the Jewish municipality did not particularly support this party. . . .

The rebellion in Munich was led by a Jew with a bohemian exterior, the theater critic Kurt Eisner. He was murdered. . . .

G. Landauer, Ernst Toller, E. Mühsam and O. Neurath proclaimed their new government of leftist Jewish intellectuals in Munich the "Bavarian Soviet Republic." One week later this "republic" fell to a still more radical group, which proclaimed itself the "Second Bavarian Soviet Republic," at the head of which stood one Eugene Leviné. . . .

The fact that the leaders of these communist rebellions, suppressed by the army and the volunteer Freikorps, had been Jews was one of the most important causes for the revival of political anti-Semitism in the Germany of the [post-WWI] revolutionary period.[182]

**MIKHAIL IVANOVICH KALININ**

Kalinin was an early and close collaborator with Lenin and Stalin. He defended Germany—propagandistically for strictly tactical reasons—against the Versailles Treaty, which violated international law. He served from 1919 until his death in 1946 as Soviet head of state, president of the Executive Committee of the CPSU and (beginning in 1938) was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. He was among the co-signatories of the order to shoot the 15,000 captured Polish officers in April-May 1940. In 1945, the German provincial capital of East Prussia, Koenigsberg, was renamed Kaliningrad after this Russian collaborator in Bolshevik crimes.

In any case, members of this minority of 0.7% of the German population became 10% of the KPD parliamentary group in the German parliament, the Reichstag, by 1925.[183]

This supplemented the significant effect of American Jewry on Germany as part of the Versailles policies of the WWI victors after 1919. One may note the word "revival," meaning that there was no serious political anti-Semitism in the imperial (Kaiser) Germany of 1870-1918.

What Solzhenitsyn forgot to mention was that from the outset the CPSU and the Comintern, under the direction of Grigory Zinoviev, affected incessantly the revolts after 1918 in Central Europe with organizational assistance, personnel and weapons. (Of Zinoviev, *né* Radomyslsky, Solzhenitsyn comments "only thieves concealed their names and used pseudonyms.")[184]

By 1923, Zinoviev had already picked out, according to Solzhenitsyn, "the future cabinet members of Soviet Germany. A significant group was selected from among various Russian Soviet functionaries, which were to be the core of the future German Soviet of People's Commissars. He listed the economic cadres . . . the military . . . the Comintern functionaries and some leading GPU coworkers.

*Pravda* published almost at the same time [1923] some poetic verses about a Germany in flames."[185]

And this nameless chosen one, at that time among the revolutionaries on the Bolsheviks' Central Committee enunciated calmly the following "modest" objective at the XIth Party Congress of the CPSU (from March 27-April 4, 1922):

> We possess the monopoly on legality. We have refused political liberty to our opponents. We do not permit anyone who wants to compete with us to legally exist. . . . The dictatorship of the proletariat is—as Comrade Lenin says—a very cruel thing. In order to ensure the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we cannot avoid the need to snap the spines of all opponents of this dictatorship.[186]

Solzhenitsyn then swivels over to Hungary, a country of which he notes: "The Jews had lived substantially more prosperously than other Eastern European co-religionists and had enjoyed substantially more success in their careers in Hungarian society."[187]

This, Solzhenitsyn points out, would have been something to appreciate about the tolerant Austro-Hungarian monarchy:

> The Jews had played a very considerable role in the revolutionary uprisings in Russia and Germany, but their role in Hungary was truly a leading one. . . . Of the 49 people's commissars, fully 31 were Jews; the primary person among them was Béla Kun, the minister of foreign affairs who was in fact the head of the government; one and a half years later [after the collapse of his uprising in Hungary and his departure] he was to inundate the Crimea with blood.[188] ✦

# Emigration—Between the Wars

Among the 1.16 million Russian emigrants who escaped the civil war conditions that existed after 1917 were more than 200,000 Jews. Of them, most turned to Poland, Germany and France for refuge while some sought admission into Palestine, the U.S., Canada and the countries of South America. They did not play their own independent political role, but instead were integrated into the general trends coming out of New York that were steered by international Zionism.

While one important participant in the creation of the Red Army, E. M. Sklyansky, built up a reputation in Moscow as "the greatest of the diamond dealers," Mrs. Zinoviev, Slata Bernstein-Lilina, attempted unsuccessfully a border crossing into Lithuania; the would-be emigre was carrying "jewels valued at several tens of thousands of millions of rubles [several billion dollars—Ed]."

The comment of Solzhenitsyn: "With all this, we are still attached to the legend that the first revolutionary leaders were selfless idealists."[189]

**EPHRAIM SKLYANSKY**

Ephraim Sklyansky (a physician from a Jewish family) was a pitiless deputy of Trotsky in the Revolutionary War Council. He created the Red Army together with Trotsky and Sverdlov, and participated with General Tukhachevsky and the regional Cheka head Lev Levin in ruthlessly crushing the farmer uprisings. He "drowned" (many believe he was killed at the behest of Stalin) in 1925 during a mission to the U.S.

In the Western world, in the meantime, equating Bolshevism with Jewry was becoming "the usual European thinking of the time," as Solzhenitsyn put it.

Perhaps in 1922 Dr. Pasmanik was too hasty in his opinions, but he wrote:

> In the whole civilized world, in all nations and the members of all social classes and political parties, the belief has become stronger that the Jews have played a crucial role in the emergence of Bolshevism and all its formations. Our personal experience has showed us the fact that not only avowed anti-Semites are attached to this opinion but . . . representatives of public opinion in the democracies are pointing to hard facts, i.e. to the role of the Jews in the Bolshevik movement, not only in Russia, but also in Hungary, Germany and everywhere else where Bolshevism has appeared.[190]

This opinion was fed by the unreserved support for Bolshevism on the part of American Jewry. There Solzhenitsyn saw prevailing "the opinion that the fall of the Bolsheviks in Russia inevitably would entail for the Jews the danger of a new, bloody wave of pogroms and of massive loss of life. . . . With this in mind, Bolshevism is preferred as the lesser evil."[191]

It certainly would have been more meaningful to admit that:

a) A heavy-consciousness of guilt was in play in considering a change of power,

b) Certain power objectives and expectations about building up a dangerous eastern front against Germany militated for a positive international reevaluation and strengthening of Soviet might.

When Stalin began with his elimination of Trotsky and his close collaborators—the "Trotskyites"—and his party began more or less obviously to "purge" Jews, "and anti-Jewish tendencies in the USSR were echoed in the pages of the Soviet press,"[192] this did not overly agitate the "holy warriors" on the east coast of the USA, who otherwise were "anxious about the fate" of every mistreated Jew in foreign countries. Their calculation was to use the USSR as a power factor against Germany and therefore to sacrifice their ethnic brothers whom Stalin was executing, and the fate of the German Jews was also unimportant.

Even in 1939, on the eve of World War II, "it cannot be denied that feeling among the Russian Jews abroad was to set their hopes in the inviolability of the Soviet dictatorship. . . ." Jewish public opinion in the whole world thus turned against Russia and in favor of the Bolsheviks."[193]

The correct conclusion is drawn by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn: "[The fact] that in the Jewish milieu Bolshevism was favored affected the general course of events in Europe.[194]

What more need be said? ✦

# Jews Fell Under the Bolshevik Steamroller Too

Under Lenin's "New Economic Policy" (NEP) of 1920, which persisted until 1927 and allowed certain areas of free trade and business, the Jews of Russia, due to their often good relations with foreign authorities and relief organizations, assumed a privileged position in comparison with the rest of the population in terms of trade and starting new enterprises. In order to stimulate donations and investments from the American-Jewish bourgeoisie, the commissars in Moscow also developed a "generous" resettlement program. According to Solzhenitsyn:

> Initially, the plans provided for the resettlement of approximately 100,000 families, or about 20% of the whole Jewish population of the USSR, into the southern Ukraine and into the north of the Crimea. It was intended to establish new, Jewish national districts. But many refused the opportunities this presented to go into agriculture despite their continuing unemployment. About half of all Jews who said they were willing to be resettled actually took up residence in the villages of the new colonies. In Ukraine and in Belarus about 455,000 hectares [1,756 sq. mi.] were made available for Jewish colonization and in the Crimea 697,000 hectares [2,691 sq. mi.].
>
> Actually between 1919 and 1923 more than 23,000 Jews . . . established themselves on lands now standing empty in the proximity of the *shtetls* and cities of the former Jewish settlement counties [to which they had been confined by the czars]."[195]
>
> Even Jewish journalists abroad found the whole procedure immoral, since the reassigned lands had been expropriated from the former owners. Those were sitting in prison, had been deported into banishment or had already been shot.[196]
>
> But at the beginning of the 1930s, when [the government] tried to take away their gold and valuable jewelry . . . practically the whole male Jewish population became familiar with the interior of the prisons of the GPU. Even in their worst nightmares under the czars, Jewish traders could not have imagined undergoing such things. In order to free themselves from the status of the "persons without rights," many Jewish families moved . . . into the large cities. . . . The traders were forced to close their businesses.[197]

*"But at the beginning of the 1930s, when the government tried to take away their gold and jewelry, practically the whole male Jewish population became familiar with the prisons of the GPU."*

Even the Jewish agriculture program remained practically without lasting effect, because the collectivization of agriculture after 1927 expropriated the new Jewish settlers again, merging under the slogan "internationalization" the Jewish *kolchoses* with the non-Jewish ones.[198]

As compensation, so to speak, the committee for the land settlement of Jewish labor devised a project to resettle Jews in general to Birobijan, an area as large as Switzerland and located between two tributaries of the Amur River and the Chinese border—in any case, far away from the real centers of power and Western Zionist influences.

But there was no escaping from the Bolsheviks' programs to strip people of all ownership and property. One sentence of Solzhenitsyn's is revelatory: the Bolsheviks were luring Jews at that time into resettling in Birobijan with the bait that this would protect them from falling into the status of "persons without rights."

The author describes what awaited them there:

> The families, sent off with excessive haste, arrived on location and were horrified at the conditions they saw. . . . In the first work year only 25 farmhouses were built and only 125 hectares tilled, on none of which seed was sown for the next year. Many did not remain for a long time in Birobijan. . . . Of those who arrived over the course of the whole year of 1928 more than half had abandoned Birobijan by February 1929.[199]

Parallel with the structural changes of 1937, which saw the final end of [Lenin's] "New Economic Policy," within the Communist Party the overzealous Jewish committees and Jewish sections of various agencies that had existed since 1918 also were dissolved, whereby "all national forms of expression of Russian Jewry, including communist outlets, were lost."[200]

Solzhenitsyn from *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> Nevertheless, the closing of the Yevsektsia [Bolshevik Russian word for "Jewish sections"] did not excessively discourage many of the former section members and other

Jewish socialists. . . . . They remained in the party and state apparatus and, above all else, this large number of energetic Jews in the civil service is what the people saw.

No matter whether one describes all this with statistics or with a wealth of specific examples, it is not to be denied that a powerful wave of Jews washed into the Soviet bureaucracy of these years. And this was a state where freedom of speech, freedom of trade and freedom of religion were suppressed, not to mention basic human dignity.[201]

In any case, the Jewish culture of the USSR, which should properly be designated as "Soviet, proletarian culture in the Yiddish language" was, in Solzhenitsyn's words, "entirely crushed and plowed under." The autonomous Soviet-Jewish school programs also collapsed. Jewish historiography and the Jewish press also shrank substantially between 1928 and 1930, and as early as 1919 the Hebrew language, the rival of Yiddish, was shoved into the category of the counter-revolutionary.

Solzhenitsyn says:

> By 1923 only two Zionist organizations were permitted in the Soviet Union. . . . In the spring of 1924 there were so many arrests (although they were brief) and sentences ["only between three and 10 years camp detention, afterward reduced] that it reached epidemic proportions. Afterward the [Zionists] went underground—and this underground movement was finally smashed only at the end of the 1920s. . . . Some of the Zionists remained in detention or in banishment.[202]

Quoting Solzhenitsyn: "[Jewish writers deplored later those] immoral, thoughtless and shameless people [from their own ranks in the service of Bolshevism who had torn down] valuable, admired and honored things in Judaism" and left behind poverty, suffering as well as hopelessness.[203] This also concerned—with exceptions—synagogues, prayer shawls, Torah scrolls, prayer books and religious writings.[204] Solzhenitsyn says:

> Young Jewish writers and poets expressed their enthusiasm over empty synagogues, lonely rabbis who had no more students to instruct, and rascals from the shtetls who turned into feared Red commissars.[205]
>
> Within four years, from 1928 to 1931, 138,000 officials were removed from public service, and of them 23,000 were classified under the category "enemies of Soviet power" and lost their "citizen rights." . . . From January 1930 to June 1931 in the Donets region 48% of all engi-

## Stalin: The World's Worst Megamurderer

**Josef Stalin is notorious** for millions of political murders, 13 million of which were in the terror famine. Victims of the terror famine were chiefly located in the Ukraine and the Kuban steppe. One of the blood purges was against the so-called "Doctors Plot." Many of the doctors were Jews, as were many other victims of Stalinist purges. However, most victims of Stalin and communism were non-Jews. Different authorities give various figures for the numbers of people killed by Stalin. I.G. Dyadkin estimates 56 to 62 million "unnatural deaths" for the USSR overall, with 34 to 49 million under Stalin. Norman Davies refers to 50 million killed during 1924-53, excluding WWII war losses. This would divide (more or less) into 33 million killed prewar and 17 million after 1939. William Cockerham claims 50 million-plus. Roy Medvedev says 40 million. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn says 60 million. A median figure would be 51 million for the entire Stalin era—20 million during the 1930s. The Soviet Union and communist China appear to be the greatest megamurderers of all history, apparently killing at least 100 million people. Stalin is responsible for at least 43 million of these. Most of the deaths, perhaps around 39 million, are due to lethal forced labor in gulag and transit thereto. Communist China up to 1987, but mainly from 1949 through the "cultural revolution," which alone may have seen over 1 million murdered, is the second worst megamurderer. Then there are the lesser communist megamurderers, such as North Korea, Tito's Yugoslavia and the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. In sum, the communists probably have murdered somewhere around 110 million, or near two-thirds of all those killed by all governments and others from 1900 to 1987. Shockingly, the world total is several times the 38 million that have been killed in all last century's international and domestic wars.

neers were dismissed or arrested.[206] Those affected were allegedly "sabotage specialists."

When Stalin thrust himself forward after the death of Lenin on January 21, 1924 to the apex of the Bolshevik Party, he had undoubtedly recognized that he faced a powerful phalanx of Jewish functionaries who stuck closely together and that he would have to skillfully divide them if he wished to not be ground up between them.

First, starting from 1925 he began to gradually push Trotsky out of office along with his usually young Jewish functionaries under the strategic slogan (used at first for tactical anti-Trotsky reasons) of "socialism in one country" [build up the Soviet Union's industry and military might first] versus Trotsky's notion of "permanent world revolution." Then, after a sensation-causing show trial in 1935 he had G.J. Zinoviev (formerly Apfelbaum) and Levi Kamenev (formerly Rosenfeld) liquidated. By this time the numbers of top Jewish personnel in the party machinery began to noticeably thin[207]—although, as Solzhenitsyn says, "the purges of the years 1930-1933 had been aimed primarily at Russian elements in the party."[208]

The "cleansing waves" (purges) initiated by Stalin in the years 1937-1938 also brought down many Jews. It was only the publication of the biographic volumes of the new *Russian Jewish Encyclopedia* and the *Great Jewish National Biography* that has made known to us today so very many names, and affiliations with Jewry, of once prominent Jewish Chekists, GPU and NKVD personnel, officers of the Red Army, party officials and diplomats.

Stalin's "purges" (the glorifying word used for extermination that the "Western press" immediately adopted as their own) not only had a tremendous and lasting effect on the party, but also on the entire state apparatus, including the highest governing bodies.

Even if they were not targeting people in an anti-Semitic way, nevertheless they even-handedly and in a hard-to-understand way, without revealing their governing principle, affected a large number of active communist Jews.

There was no reaction in Russia or abroad to this wave of elimination of Jews. Stalin could apparently permit himself anything without losing his international reputation as the "little father of the paradise of workers and farmers."

Solzhenitsyn tells us:

> The commanders of the Red Army also came in great number under the steamroller. In the summer of 1938, without exception, all the commanders of the military districts who had taken up these posts in the year 1937 had disappeared without a trace. The political administration of the Red Army suffered its largest losses during the personnel destruction campaign of 1937 after the terrorized Gamarnik [People's Commissar for Defense] committed suicide. In terms of the political collaborators, all 17 army commissars died, 25 of 28 corps commissars and 34 of 36 brigade and division commissars. We can recognize in the lists now published of the military commanders shot in 1937-38 a considerable percentage of Jews.[209]

Solzhenitsyn presents a long list of prominent Jewish names in the Soviet party, diplomacy, economy and military, including their specific careers up to high military leadership positions that they occupied through 1941.[210]

*"Solzhenitsyn supplements his enumerations of those shot with a long list of prominent Jewish names in the Soviet party, diplomacy, economy and military positions of rank & leadership."*

Another victim was the civil war terrorist and later front commander Gregory Stern, who in March 1939, before the XVIIIth Party Congress, had overeagerly announced:

> Together, we have destroyed a little heap of all sorts of crap—all these Tukhachevskys (Michael N., Marshal, Deputy War Commissar), Gamarniks (Defense Commissar), Uborevichs (Ieronim), general, military commander of the Belarus region) and similar low-lifes.[211]

Another one who did not escape the Cheka firing squad was the Red Spain fighter and later commander as well as inspector of the Red air fleet Jacob Smushkevich.[212] They all had certainly worked their way up the ranks through the Terror. Thus one reads about Marshal M.N. Tukhachevsky, who was the general responsible in 1921 for the liquidation operations against the 50,000 "bandits" (anti-Soviet resistance farmers) of Alexander Antonov in the province of Tambov: "He pulled out all stops: the taking of hostages, executions, internment in concentration camps, extermination by poisonous gas and deportation of whole villages."[213]

His "Order of the Day No. 171" of June 11, 1921 demanded that subordinates proceed pitilessly to shoot everyone who does not give his name or reveal hidden weapons, and to shoot hostages, treat families as bandits who had granted refuge to anti-communist fighters, and to take refugees' property or to burn down their houses.

**MURDERING THE ROYAL ROMANOVS:** In the night of July 16-17, 1918, a squad of Bolshevik secret police murdered Russia's last emperor, Czar Nicholas II (officially also the King of Poland and the Grand Duke of Finland), plus his wife, Empress Alexandra Fyodorovna, and their 14-year-old son, Czarevich Alexis. The four daughters—all grand duchesses—were also killed. They were Olga, Maria, Anastasia and Tatiana. All were cut down in a hail of gunfire in a cellar room of a house in Yekaterinburg, in the Ural Mountains region. The daughters were killed with bayonets after bullets allegedly bounced off jewels they had hidden in their corsets. In 1990, Moscow playwright and historian Edvard Radzinsky announced the result of his detailed investigation into the murders. He unearthed the reminiscences of Lenin's bodyguard, Alexei Akimov, who recounted how he personally delivered Lenin's execution order to the telegraph office. The telegram was also signed by Soviet government chief Yakov Sverdlov. Akimov saved the original telegraph tape as a record of the secret order.

One day after this Marshal Tukhachevsky added a further order:

> The poison-gassing of the rebels. . . . The forests where the bandits are hiding are to be cleared by the use of poison gas. This must be carefully calculated so that the layer of gas penetrates the forests and kills everyone hiding there. . . . The inspector of the artillery must immediately order the necessary quantities of poison gas and bring up the specialists who are competent for such operations. . . .

His "extermination order" No. 171 had to be withdrawn on July 19 on higher orders. But such brutal procedures were the usual practice at that time for Bolshevik troops and obviously also the most important reason for his later promotion to the head of the general staff of the Red Army and to marshal.[214]

If by 1930 the Jewish section of the CC of the party had been already closed, during the process of the Yeshovina purge of 1937-38 its prominent functionaries were also arrested and soon thereafter liquidated.[215]

> Many Yevsektsia members also came under the steamroller who had held leading positions in the central and local departments of the All-Union Society for the Agricultural Resettlement of Jewish Workers as well as in the social, cultural and educational institutions of Soviet Jewry. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 324]

The Jewish school and training systems also came under repression. Jewish scientific institutions were closed and Jewish writers and artists, however eccentric and degenerate their Stalin cult, were not spared. The din surrounding the "construction of socialism" drowned out all suspicions of anti-Semitism.

Solzhenitsyn also reminds us of the fates of many Russian-Jewish socialists who had not followed the Bolsheviks or had even fought against them. An accounting of those victims would distract from the fact that a great number of the perpetrators of Jewish origins were still in charge during the years 1937-1939 from Yeshov to finally Beria.

A similar repression also hit two-thirds of the exiled German anti-fascists living in the USSR, and the Polish

Communist Party was completely liquidated. These numbers became accessible after Nikita Khrushchev ordered studies done at the XXIInd Party Congress of the CPSU in 1956. [*The Black Book of Communism*, p. 330]

In Solzhenitsyn's handling of the true extent of the persecution of Jews during the Yeshov era (1937-38), based on what he found in the Jewish encyclopedias and other books by Jewish authors, Solzhenitsyn began to have doubts and to notice contradictions.

On the one hand, Solzhenitsyn refers to the dissolution that was ordered in 1938 of the Jewish sections of the Communist Party, sections which had existed for many years. Solzhenitsyn refers to "the across-the-board arrests of high Yevsektsia functionaries in Moscow, as well as of the whole upper level of the administration of the Jewish resettlement organization."

Solzhenitsyn then quotes an S. Schwartz, who had written: "In the context of the purge, nearly all Jewish communists left the stage who had played any important roles." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 339]

Then the great Russian author refers to the *Book of Russian Jewry*, which claimed that ". . . after the Yeshov terror in the Soviet Union not one personality of any name in Jewish public life, in journalism, culture or even science remained free." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, pp. 138, 332]

*"In the context of the purge, nearly all Jewish communists left the stage. After the Yeshov terror, not one person of any name in Jewish public life, in journalism, culture or science remained free."*

A recent historian even opines that of the "over 50 percent" Jews among the most important NKVD apparatchiks, by January 1939 only six percent remained. This "purge ratio" with a remainder of only "six percent" might be a substantial exaggeration on the part of interested parties, intent on highlighting their role, as usual, as "victims" and making the reader forget their own terrible complicity in communist crimes. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 308]

Solzhenitsyn opposes to this the fact that half a million Jews had remained as state officials at the same time, occasionally in important positions, and the influx of Jewish migrants continued, particularly from Ukraine into Moscow. [Vol. II, *Jews in the Soviet Union*, pp. 330-331]

In addition, he brings up the incredible preference for Jews in the education system, which had begun in 1917: "In 1935 the Jewish percentage of college students was nearly 7 times the Jewish percentage of the country as a whole. . . . In 1929, 13.5% of all students at the universities of the USSR were Jews, in 1933 12.2%, in 1936 13.3%, and of doctoral students they were 18% with a Jewish portion of 1.8% of the population." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 331]

The effect this had on the composition of the leadership class in all areas of state activity was as one would expect. In *The Little Jewish Encyclopedia*, however, without of course indicating the true reason—continuous revolutionary terror—for the high Jewish ratios in comparison to their population average of 1.8%, we read: "Country-wide, by end of the 1920s already 13.6% of those active in the sciences were Jews, in 1937. . . already 17.6%. In 1939 they represented over 15,000 scientists and university professors, i.e. 15.7% of those so employed." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 337]

Solzhenitsyn mentions further examples from culture and the press as well as of those who daily churned out atrocity propaganda. He raises the issue of "an ocean of vile brochures meant to make idiots of the masses." [Vol. II, *Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 336]

"Among the film directors of the 1930s Jews formed a clear majority. Who was being suppressed here, the viewer being treated as a fool, with his soul flattened with lies and crude didactics or the directors who manufactured falsified movie biographies, pseudo-historical movies and current-events propaganda films with all their inflated monumentality and inner emptiness?"

Rather disapprovingly, *The Jewish Encyclopedia* notes: "An inconceivable number of Jews, cameramen and directors made popular-science movies, instructional and documentary films; these were the Soviet films that were the most strongly affected by the state, and here a skillful cutting and splicing technique permitted them to present tendentiously arranged materials as genuine film documents."

The official Soviet atmosphere of the 1930s was completely free of animosity toward Jews, and until the beginning of war [in 1939, right after Stalin signed his Non-Aggression Pact with Hitler] an overwhelming majority of Soviet Jews probably remained well-disposed toward the Soviet ideology. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, pp. 334-335] At this point Solzhenitsyn comes back to Grigory Aronson and on page 140 throws his own statement back at him:

> The Jews were not robbed of their general citizen rights. . . . They continued to occupy posts in the state and

party machinery, and in the diplomatic corps as among the army generals and the university professors there were still some Jews. . . . Thus we enter the year 1939." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 332]

Solzhenitsyn found the summarizing confession of *The Jewish Encyclopedia* impressive: "It was precisely at the end of the 1930s that the Jews reached the high point of their importance in the different areas of life in Soviet society within the whole era that Soviet power existed." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 338]

But it was during this "high point" that, as historical science proves, there were 40 million victims of political terror, among whom, it should not be overlooked, there were at least some thousands, if not more, of hapless Jewish victims.

Here Solzhenitsyn has correctly recognized that doubts are appropriate about the representations of the Jewish encyclopedias and all the authors who write the history of their own brethren in connection with the Stalin era. After all, they stand before the delicate task of explaining to the world why their brethren served the Bolshevik system and from the outset could support those responsible for the persecutions. It could not have been for humanitarianism, for the Red Terror of Lenin and Stalin was its exact opposite.

The very concealment and playing down of these singular crimes, which were world-historical in their nature and scope, could not forever remain hidden as to the methods, the order of magnitude and the perpetrators. And assignments of blame to others are unconvincing. And so they become entangled in constant contradictions and lies, on the one hand praising their "clever brethren," so numerous in high state positions, in the economy, in academic occupations, receiving titles and medals, and on the other hand attempt to serve their mandatory role as poor victims who need the compassion of the world.

After all, postwar they had to display without reservation their enthusiasm for the "great, peace-loving Soviet Union" in its "liberation struggle for civilization" and with its "Jewish 'Heroes of the Soviet Union." This was necessary to maintain their dogmatic and singular defamation of National Socialist Germany and drive from the consciousness of mankind the incredible performance of the Third Reich during the peace years in building a solid, happy country.

For all that, one fact remains: The Germans did not first bring up this small people in their evaluation of Bolshevism! It was the Russians themselves and the other peoples of the world! ✦

**The Ukrainian independence movement** actually predated the Stalin era. Ukraine, which is about the size of France, had been under the domination of the czars of Russia for 200 years. With the collapse of Russian rule in March 1917, it seemed the long-awaited opportunity for independence had finally arrived. Ukrainians declared their country to be an independent republic and re-established the ancient capital city of Kiev as their seat of government. However, by the end of 1917, Vladimir Lenin sought to reclaim all the areas formerly controlled by the czars, especially Ukraine. As a result, four years of chaos and conflict followed in which Ukrainian nationalist troops fought against Lenin's Red Army, and also against Russia's White Army (troops still loyal to the czar) as well as other invading forces, including the Germans and Poles. By 1921, the battles ended with a Soviet victory. But the resistance continued. The people refused to become cogs in the Soviet farm machine and remained stubbornly determined to return to their pre-Soviet farming lifestyle. Some refused to work at all, leaving the wheat and oats to rot in unharvested fields. Once again, they were placing themselves in conflict with Stalin. Stalin responded to their unyielding defiance by dictating a policy that would deliberately cause mass starvation and result in the deaths of millions. An estimated 7-10 million persons perished in the farming area of Ukraine, known as the breadbasket of Europe, with the people deprived of the food they had grown with their own hands. Shown are victims of the terror famine.

# At War With Germany

This topic undoubtedly was too much for Solzhenitsyn. He did not investigate it as a researcher, but instead copied everything, unverified, from Jewish sources, in certain cases from *Pravda* and *Izvestia,* from three Russian books as well as from the proceedings of the Nuremberg military tribunal held by the victors in 1945-46. For this whole chapter with its 179 footnotes—he did not consult one single neutral or German historical source.

This is extraordinarily shameful for this man whom we otherwise must highly respect. Here he remains a captain of the Red Army that marched in 1945 into East Prussia.

Thus he serves up all our "old acquaintances," the tales from Allied reeducation literature, as if they were "proven historical facts." The fact that they have long been scientifically disproved, or that any further examination and doubting of certain happenings is punishment in the Federal Republic of Germany by up to five years in prison, is something that Solzhenitsyn does not mention with one word.

*"It was far better to know that the Jews were in the Russian hinterland and leave Hitler nothing, rather than to hand them over to him as work slaves as well as their livestock, food supplies and materials."*

Therefore, one could ignore this chapter with its 45 pages and 179 source references without comment as unsubstantiated—were there not details placed to the fore over and over again of which the reader cannot be expected to have specific knowledge and concerning which he gets no reference points for testing these details. Besides this, the normal reader does not expect the sudden break in style between the previous excellent source investigations and the subsequent unchecked copying from party publications and superficial propaganda.

"The systematically accomplished plan for the destruction of millions of Jewish lives" [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 401] is a "plan" neither submitted for our inspection by Solzhenitsyn, nor described, nor examined on the basis of concrete facts, but simply claimed by him under the motto "We assume from the fact that. . . ." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 393] The author also does not refer to the fact that there has not been one international investigation of this momentous topic, neither during the war nor afterward.

The beginning of the Russia campaign, we are here told, rang in a new phase for German National Socialism, "the total physical destruction of the Jews." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 358] Here already Solzhenitsyn has demonstrably shot himself in the foot.

**CASE 1:**

On pages 404-536 he concerns himself with all the many Jewish survivors in Russia and occasionally also in the rest of Eastern Europe. We read that those Jews willing to emigrate to Palestine were offered the former Volga Republic [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 407], we learn that "Jewish requests to have the Crimea" are being studied [p. 408], and that in 1946/47 "5,000-6,000 Jewish settlers from the Ukraine were sent to Birobijan," [p. 408]

But let us stay first in the year 1941. Solzhenitsyn confirms with various proofs, even from "a number of Jewish sources," that the Soviet leadership after the beginning of the war there on June 22, 1941 gave orders for the preferential evacuation of the Jews from the western border districts issue and to move, with "many thousands of train cars and many thousands of carts . . . 1 to 1.1 million" Jews into safer hinterland production areas. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, pp. 359-361] The refugee ratio of 80% was surely not reached everywhere, but the efforts for Jewish evacuation probably approximated this figure.

Stuart Kahan confirms the preferential evacuation of Jews in his biography of Lazar Kaganovich:

> At the urging of Lazar Kaganovich, Stalin ordered the evacuation of all persons living in the border areas, particularly Jews, who made up most of the area. Stalin did not love the Jews, but the order they received was to burn their houses down, kill their livestock and retreat to the interior of Russia. . . . It was far better to know that the Jews were in the Russian hinterland and leave Hitler nothing, rather than to hand them over to him as work slaves as well as their livestock, food supplies and other materials. [*The Wolf of the Kremlin*, p. 205]

Solzhenitsyn notes that there are Jewish writers—such as Schwartz and later researchers—who deny both the existence of such an instruction and the evacuation of the Jews as such by the Soviet government with the argument that this never appeared "in the press." The latter is true

but has only formal significance in Soviet practice. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, pp. 360, 364] After all, the "Hunger Holocaust" of the Ukrainians and other peoples with millions of dead, and many other important happenings, never appeared in the Soviet press. [*Utopie der Säuberung: Was war der Kommunismus?*, p. 172]

Solzhenitsyn adds:

> However, both the early and the later sources give quite similar estimations as to the numbers of Jews who fled or were evacuated from the areas occupied by the Germans. Official Soviet statistics on this are lacking. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 360]

Of the approximately 3,080,000 Jews who lived in 1941 in the area of the "old" (pre-WWII) USSR, 900,000 lived beyond the German invasion area, so that before the evacuation 2,180,000 were present within the German army's operations area range. The Jews to be added to this number from eastern Poland and the Baltic states were an estimated 1,885,000. Of these "only 10-12% could escape or be evacuated." Either the percentage indicated by Solzhenitsyn must have been substantially higher, or the number of evacuated Russian Jews actually must have reached 2 million, because he arrives at a total number of

**Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a devout Christian,** appears to have been a firm supporter of Russian President Vladimir Putin. On June 5, 2007, Putin signed a decree conferring the State Prize of the Russian Federation for the humanitarian work of Solzhenitsyn. Here, President Putin personally visits the writer at his home on June 12, 2007, to give him the award. Solzhenitsyn defended the regime of former KGB Colonel Putin, and actively supported Putin's assertive foreign policy. Putin described Solzhenitsyn as "a strong, courageous person with enormous dignity." The two men shared a vision of Russia as a restored state, a state that would play a central role as a respected nation in the world community. But their vision of how to achieve this was different. Solzhenitsyn remained attached to a romantic notion of Russia's greatness and spiritual revival. Putin believes in a strong state, but one committed to continuing reform, a market economy and human rights. It is a vision that would in some ways be at home in the West. Solzhenitsyn returned to Russia after becoming disillusioned with what he considered the spiritual vacuum of the materialistic West. Said Putin of the former dissident: "His activities as a writer and public figure, his entire long, thorny life journey will remain for us a model of true devotion, selfless service to the people, motherland, the ideals of freedom, justice and humanism." Solzhenitsyn had recently spoken out against many of Putin's policies. He criticized Putin for not removing the immunity from prosecution enjoyed by Russia's parliamentarians. Solzhenitsyn died August 3, 2008 at age 89, just as TBR was preparing to go to press.

Jewish evacuees including refugees—although this is "according to optimistic calculation —of 2,226,000." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, pp. 361]

The documents of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee confirm "approximately 1.5 million Jewish evacuees" who went to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and other Central Asian republics; this does not include the Volga region. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, pp. 361-362]

Using Solzhenitsyn's numbers, there lived (in the later German occupied part of the Soviet Union) 2,180,000 Jews, adding 1,885,000 from eastern Poland and the Baltic States, the total is 4,065,000. Subtracting 2,226,000 who were evacuated by the communists into the interior of the Soviet Union, it left, according to Solzhenitsyn, 1,839,000 Jews under German control. However, using the number of 1,500,000 evacuees from the JAFK report, 2,565,000 were actually left.

This figure remains unstated by Solzhenitsyn, but in reality it is the crucial one, and it caused Jewish authors who came decades too late to deny out of hand the whole Jewish evacuation to the Russian hinterland. For how otherwise should their "6 million [murdered Jews]" figure come off?

*"Solzhenitsyn estimates less than 2 million Jews remained under German control. This figure begs the question: 'How then did the Germans manage to "holocaust" 4 million non-existent Jews' "?*

Solzhenitsyn, however, calls any questioning or even minimalizing of the [extensive] Jewish evacuation "perfectly unjustified." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 362]

In any case, between June and November of 1941 approximately 12 million people as well as industrial plants, raw materials and also cattle were removed in time from the areas threatened by German troops. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 363]:

> Starting in 1946 the Communist Party began . . . a campaign against anti-Semitism and accustomed the population gradually to the fact that Jews were moving up into crucial posts in the most varying spheres of activity in the Soviet [governmental] and economic decision centers. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 409]
>
> When right after the war Polish citizens were conducted back to Poland, many non-Polish Jews exploited this opportunity and went along with them. . . . In the Polish puppet government of the post-war period, in the civil service, and in Polish state security there arose a large predominance of Jews, which later wold have serious consequences for the mass of [genuine] Polish Jews.
>
> Completely local conflicts also developed after the in the other [Soviet-occupied] countries of Eastern Europe: In all these countries Jews played a very significant role in economic life. . . . The Jews who returned demanded the return of their enterprises if they had not been nationalized by the communists. That led to a new upsurge in hostility toward the Jews. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 409]

One may note here not only a pushing forward of Jews in 1945 into leading positions in the Eastern European satellite states, but also the presence in them all of "a mass of Polish Jews."

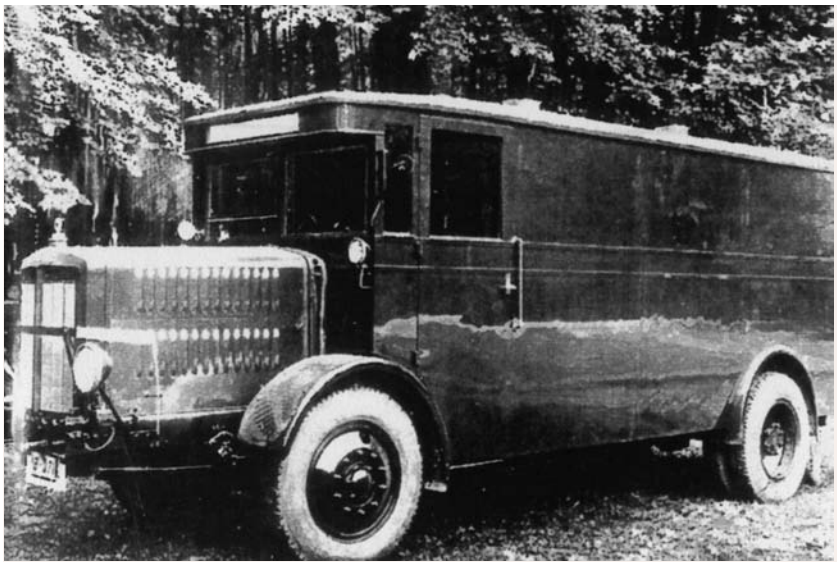
The Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee (JAFC) continued to exist and there "arose a . . . growing and spreading Jewish movement." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 412] In Russia so many "nationalist feelings began bubbling" as a result that, "apparently frightened," Stalin "changed decisively" his [favorable] policy toward the Jews, after the end of 1948. [p. 410]

Solzhenitsyn elaborates on the banishment of mass numbers of Jews from the political realm:

> At the beginning of the Cold War the USSR's discrimination against the Jews became one of the major cards the anti-Soviet West played against Stalin. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 358] In January 1948 Stalin ordered the displacement of the Jews from Soviet culture in a major diversionary maneuver." [p. 413]

What was worse for them: The displacement of the Jews from important areas of production, administration, culture and ideology . . . between 1948 and 1953 assumed:

> [A] never previously seen extent. The main blow during the purge was directed against the relatively numerous middle layer of the Jewish elite—against the administrative employees . . . as well as the journalists, professors and other representatives of the creative intelligentsia. . . .
>
> However, if one examines the [figures for the] scientific cadres, the statistics look as follows: Jews accounted for 13.6% of all scientists in the country by the end of the 1920s; by 1937 this number had risen to 17.5%, and in 1950 [had sunk only] to 5.4%.
>
> There were 25,125 Jews among the 162,508 scientific workers in the USSR. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 417]



**The Black Ravens**

These "black ravens," as the Moscovites called them, transported prisoners from the Cheka's Lubyanka headquarters into the infamous jails of Lefortovo or Butyrka, both also in Moscow. The black ravens looked similar to those "poison gas wagons" camouflaged as delivery vans for bakery shops, by whose exhaust gases uncounted kulaks were killed at the beginning of the 1930s in the USSR while being driven from the prisons. The former Red Army general Peter Grigorenko, who himself was later arrested, described them in his memoirs (*Erinnerungen*, Munich 1981, p. 274-276. See *Historische Tatsachen* No. 48, pp. 35-36.

On the other hand, in 1953 nearly all Jewish generals and about 300 colonels and lieutenant colonels were sent into retirement. [Vol. II, *Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 418]

Two facts seem important from the time after Stalin's death:

1) "After Stalin's death many Jews who had lost their jobs would return: during the thaw phase many of the old Zionists were . . . released from the [gulag] camps." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 424] Thus we read once again of many—whole groups.

2) A country-wide census in 1959 in the USSR indicated that 2,268,000 Jews lived there.

However there are also voices warning not to trust this number: "It is well known that there are more Jews in the USSR than the censuses indicated." For the count, a Jew would indicate his desired nationality, not the nationality listed in his passport. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 433]

How could this high Soviet Jewish number be possible if the Eastern European and Russian Jews had been totally destroyed in World War II?

**CASE 2:**

During the entire German-Soviet war there were only "a few public mentions of the fate of the Jews in the German-occupied areas." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 365] This is all the more amazing since the main Soviet mass-murder advocate Ilya Ehrenburg was "proud to be a Jew." [*Ernste de Todes: Stalin's Holocaust in der Ukraine*, p. 133], and in all the psychopathic excesses of his flaming hate propaganda against the German people, the Jewish topic was an additional personal priority.

A) We read in a Stalin speech of November 6, 1941, without reference to any specific incident:

> The Nazis organize medieval anti-Jewish pogroms just as gladly as did the czarist regime. Hitler's party is a party . . . of medieval reaction and of pogroms like the Black Hundreds. [From roughly 1900 to 1917, the Black Hundreds, and their street activists, the Yellow Shirts, verbally and physically attacked leftist revolutionaries and Jews.—Ed.]

This was the only time before May 8, 1945, the date of the German surrender, when the Generalissimo publicly addressed this topic. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 365]

B) On January 7, 1942 *Izvestia* cited a report from Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov according to which German troops supposedly shot Jews in numerous places such as in Kiev, Lvov ("Lemberg" in German), Odessa and Kamenets Podolsk. Molotov gave numbers but no details as to place with the exception of Kiev.

There, it was claimed, "in a terrible slaughter, women and children of all age groups were driven together. They had to strip naked and were beaten before they all were shot with machine pistols." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 365]

None of these data were verifiable, contained exact localities, dates or names of the persons responsible or of the informants. The case of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, (where the Moscow rulers had not yet begun pointing the finger at the ravine of Babi Yar) later on was fleshed out with at first 33,771 shot, allegedly under the guidance of SS Colonel Paul Blobel and his *Einsatzkommando*. By the end of the war this figure had expanded to over 100,000.

But all of this turned out to be a crude wartime lie. No mass remains of corpses could be found. The Soviets did not even look for them. Instead, immediately after the Red

Army returned to Kiev, the "scene of the crime" was chosen as a city garbage dump—the best, although most macabre method, of making any international examination commissions impossible.

After 1945 a giant monument was erected in Kiev "to the memory of those murdered by the fascists at Babi Yar," but that chiseling in stone does not substitute for hard proof of murder. [Vergl, *Historische Tatsachen*, No. 51 (a German-language Revisionist magazine published by historian Udo Walendy)]

As concerns the remaining places specified by Molotov or by others in subsequent years, after conquering back these areas the Soviet Union has never carried out or permitted any internationally supervised investigations. Not one mass grave has been presented after 1945 to the international public with proved German responsibility. Solzhenitsyn does not write this, but it is a historical fact that he should have considered and expressed.

**Vyacheslav Molotov** was Stalin's trusted henchman, helping to purge many "oppositionists." Throughout the 1930s he was the formal head of the Soviet government and was the only prominent "Old Bolshevik" to survive the purges, no doubt due to his fanatical loyalty to Stalin. He even signed the arrest order for his own wife. During the Winter War (1939-40), Molotov claimed that the Soviet Union was not dropping bombs but rather delivering food to the starving Finns, so the Finns started to call the bombs Molotov breadbaskets. Soon they responded by attacking advancing tanks with "Molotov cocktails."

C) On December 19, 1942 the Soviet Union signaled its accord with the "International Declaration of the United Nations." As is well known, from the outset the UN was an organization of the Allied war coalition. The so-named "Declaration" had been put together under the influence of the Jewish World Congress and the Jewish secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr. With the help of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Morgenthau, as is well known, exercised an extraordinarily strong effect on U.S. foreign policy while skirting the U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

This "International Declaration" was not the result of concrete investigations or knowledge, but was designed exclusively for its influence as war-propaganda. That is another thing that Solzhenitsyn does not write, but it follows from the declaration's content. [Vergl, *Historische Tatsachen*, No. 39, p. 10]

Said "International Declaration" refers to an imaginary "plan of Hitler" to exterminate "European Jewry." This "plan," however, has never been found, and all its claimed horrors have left no traces behind. They remain thus the mere claims of a war party, one that later proudly trumpeted the organization and effect of its "black propaganda." This was a typical example of what the British chief propagandist Sefton Delmer admitted, "lying from morning till night." He explained the official principle of his actions: "Precision first and in all things. . . . Lying, fraud—everything is permitted. . . . What has proved best, if possible, is to put words into a dead man's mouth. . . ." [*Die Deutschen und ich*, pp. 549, 590, 617, 658, 682]

This corresponded exactly to Soviet tastes when inserted into the dogma world of "dialectic materialism" and the interests of the USSR.

Solzhenitsyn examines neither the contents of this "declaration" nor the methods of communist ideology, which made lies, fraud and dictatorial arbitrariness, without any consideration for humanity, the mandatory basic principle of the actions of the state. On the other hand, he expressed surprise that this "International Declaration" remained vague and unspecific and did not trigger "the usual series of notices and articles in the Soviet press." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 366]

D) The thematic silence about the Jews in Moscow's war journalism went even beyond the end of war—excepting that of Ilya Ehrenburg, who suddenly, on January 4, 1945, 23 days before the "liberation" of Auschwitz and unaware of what happened there, denounced the murder of 6 million Jews. [*Stalin's War of Extermination*, pp.160 and 303] The Soviet commission of inquiry report on Auschwitz of May 7, 1945 did not mention any destruction of Jews, but only of citizens of the Soviet Union and many other European states. [Vergl, *Historische Tatsachen*, Nos. 31 & 33.]

**CASE 3:**

In the year 1943 the "Special Commission to Investigate the Crimes of Hitler" issued seven reports to the public. The German uncovering in 1941 of the Soviet mass-murder in Katyn Forest the previous year had incited Moscow to an immediate propagandistic counter-offensive. On Stalin's instructions, in April/May 1940 Lavrenti Beria and his NKVD people murdered over 4,500 impris-

oned Polish officers in their camp at Kosielsk, about 250 km (150 miles) southeast of Smolensk (now in Belarus). The German armed forces opened this mass-murder site to the international public after they learned of it in April 1943. Another 10,000 missing Polish officers from the Soviet camps Starobielsk and Ostashkov were not, however, found at that time. [*Historische Tatsachen*, No. 95, p. 36, footnote 51]

This connection—the whole case of Katyn—is not even mentioned by Solzhenitsyn, yet it is essential in any evaluation of the 1943 Soviet propaganda initiative called the "Special Commission."

But it is notable that Solzhenitsyn did emphasize that of these seven Soviet reports "where individual locations and acts of extermination of Russian prisoners of war and destruction of cultural monuments were investigated," only one report concerned itself with Jews, who were "killed in the Stavropol region [northern Caucasus] near the city of Mineralnye Vody." But no one has ever heard of this supposed massacre again. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 366]

**After Josef Stalin's death,** Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev launched his de-Stalinization campaign with a secret speech to the XXth Party Congress. His denunciation of Stalin's abuses of power, deportation of ethnic minorities and mass terror led to the release of thousands of political prisoners. In 1962, during a short-lived liberalization, Solzhenitsyn was allowed to publish *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, the searing tale of a man's struggle to survive a winter day's imprisonment in the gulag archipelago.

**CASE 4:**

Solzhenitsyn also noticed that during a speech by Nikita Khrushchev in Kiev in March 1944—the topic being the sufferings of those who had to live through the [German] Occupation in the Ukraine—"the Jews were not mentioned." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 366 and Aronson, p. 146]

Thus Khrushchev, this exponent in the Ukraine for many years of Moscow rule—from 1938-1949 he was the First Party Secretary and chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Ukraine, and after 1934 even a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU—never took seriously himself the story about Babi Yar and the alleged murder of 33,771 Jews. That was later increased to 100,000!

Since in March 1944 he was not speaking as a private person but as a party official and lieutenant general (a political commissar), he demonstrated the fact that the Muscovite leadership always understood the Babi Yar crime that they laid on German troops to be only a war propaganda fairy tale.

The reality confirms the *Pravda* report mentioned on p. 17 of issue No. 51 of *Historische Tatsachen*, wherein Nikita Khrushchev, as a head of the government of the USSR (1957-64), condemned the Babi Yar monument in Kiev for its reference to Jews.

**CASE 5:**

Incidentally, it was into the Ukraine, after it was conquered back by the Red Army in 1943 that "a most powerful reverse flow of refugees occurred," a remark obviously referring to Jews, because "the returning bosses and owners of enviable dwellings were received in the most unfriendly manner by the population." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 406]

Even the likewise returning Nikita Khrushchev seems to have favored this tendency by accusing Jews of "committing not a few sins in the past toward the Ukrainian people" and pointing them instead toward Birobijan in the Far East (Stalin's "Jewish Autonomous Republic").

Of his own "sins" against the Ukrainian people during the Soviet retreat of June-July 1941, when he ordered the liquidation of all political prisoners, Khrushchev certainly did not speak. Solzhenitsyn too was silent about this, at least over the extent of these crimes. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 406]

Solzhenitsyn does mention, however, another flow of Jewish refugees: those who—after approximately 454,000 Volga Germans were driven out of their lands beginning in August 1941—pushed into the "freed-up and desirable living areas," so much so that the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee submitted a request to Moscow for the "transfer of the former republic of the Volga Germans to the Jews." This petition makes it clear that the Jewish settlements already there were by no means few in size or number. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 407]

In addition the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee strongly petitioned to get the northern Crimea for the Jews, after

Stalin had expelled the Crimean Tatars, in order to acquire their "freed-up and desirable living areas" also.

Solzhenitsyn adds: "These Jewish requests for the Crimea were used soon thereafter as proof of a "plan for high treason" by the members of the JAFC. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 408]

We are not aware of any Jewish survivor statistics where all these returnees are also counted.

**CASE 6:**

The total number of Jewish soldiers in the Red Army is designated in Jewish publications as 500,000 to 550,000. There must be added to them possibly another 25,000-30,000 Jewish partisans, who were called up only later into the Red Army. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, pp. 375-376] With a total of 19.65 million wartime draftees into the Red Army 1941-1945 [p. 378], the Jewish percentage, at approximately 2.6-2.7%, even given any possible uncertainty over the numbers in use, exceeds substantially the Jewish percentage of the total Soviet population of 1.8%. The Russian western areas and the Polish eastern areas that had been heavily settled by Jew. In view of the claimed "total extermination policy during National Socialist rule" [p. 358] (with its "millions of Jewish victims") [p. 401], this statistic about the Jewish percentage of draftees raises serious questions or, more precisely, it disproves these claims.

*"Our main problem was that we did not have very many proofs of war crimes [against the Germans] on hand . . . and were dependent on the Soviets for furnishing such proofs."*

It must always be kept in mind that Solzhenitsyn has made use exclusively of Jewish sources and the central archives of the Russian Ministry of Defense.

**CASE 7:**

Mikhail Sheinman, a regional secretary since the 1920s of the Komsomol (the Soviet youth organization), afterward prominently involved in the "Federation of the Militant Godless," a graduate of the "Institute of Red Professorship" and a coworker in the Press and Printing Section of the CC of the CPSU, fell into German hands in 1941 and "survives as a Jew—and a high communist political functionary—in a camp throughout the whole war in Germany."

How does this agree with the "policy of total extermination"?

Solzhenitsyn merely acts surprised at this, and also over the fact that, unlike almost all the other "released muzhiks," in 1946 he lands a job in the Museum of Religious History and then in the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 381-382]

This sums up all that Solzhenitsyn had to report about official Soviet reaction to the "total-destruction policy of the National Socialists toward the Jews" of Russia—that, and the clear statement that "the Soviet mass media played down information about the atrocities committed by the [German] Occupation against the Jews." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 368]

He did not indicate any reasons for this mass-media policy. Aside from mentioning Soviet announcements, he does not examine anything related to what he designates as the "total destruction of the Jews by the National Socialists."

This corresponds accurately with what the New York-born historian Joseph Bellinger described in 1949:

> In addition, there were substantial problems connected with furnishing unimpeachable legal evidence as to the acts charged against the armed forces of the Axis. The pitiful results that relevant investigations had produced were already giving stomach pains to the Western Allies in 1945. Telford Taylor reports: "Our main problem was that we did not have very many proofs of war crimes on hand . . . and were dependent on the Soviet Union for furnishing such proofs." [*Himmler's Tod: Feitod oder Mord?*, p. 35]

The British minister of foreign affairs, Anthony Eden, rejected, however, Soviet suggestions that instead of proofs there should be show trials with subsequent executions of the accused. [*Himmler's Tod: Feitod oder Mord?*, p. 35]

The only entity still raising this idea was the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee (JAFC). Its leader, Henry Ehrlich, was released from prison in 1941.

Solzhenitsyn clarifies:

> But in December 1941 the leaders of the committee, who had taken too many liberties, were arrested. Ehrlich hanged himself in prison. However, in the spring of 1942 a Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee was drummed up anew. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 369]

This time exclusively "Soviet Jews" sat on it, under the

guidance of the Chekist Shakhne Epstein at the helm. Solzhenitsyn makes no mention of the promotional tour that two representatives of the group, Salomon Mikhoels and Itzik Feffer, made in the U.S. in June and July 1943. They showed a piece of soap "the Nazis manufactured from Jewish flesh" and told more stories of the same kind. They were able to collect [from gullible donors] more than $2 million with their stories to be used for the Soviet-Jewish combat troops." [Gerard Israel, *The Jews in Russia*, p. 178-180] ✦

# The Stahlecker Report

Solzhenitsyn here introduces the report by SS-*Standartenführer* (Colonel) Dr. Walther Stahlecker of October 15, 1941, in such as way as to conclude from it that, as Solzhenitsyn paraphrases: "The German plan consisted of creating the impression that it was not the Germans but the local population that began the extermination of the Jews." [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 386]

However, here again Solzhenitsyn did not examine the report, but simply takes it uncritically from the protocols of the Allied military tribunal in Nuremberg of 1945/46 and from Jewish authors, who for their part refer back to it and likewise promote it, unchecked for authenticity.

The entire problem (and the methodology of the Allied "reeducation" policy with its mendacious claims, extorted "confessions" and falsified documents) was obviously an unknown area to him. In any case, he has not concerned himself with it and did not consult any critical literature while doing his scientific research.

The reader is invited to consider the relevant investigations in *Historische Tatsachen* (No. 16, pp. 31-34) of an alleged letter written by SS-*Obergruppenführer* (General) Reinhard Heydrich on July 2, 1941, this in connection with the so-called "Dr. Stahlecker Report," in order to determine for himself that the Allies, in their Protocol volume 37, p. 670, introduced a "document" into which several pages were "smuggled" that corresponded to the version they desired the world to read of what happened. ✦

## Soviet Brutality in Estonia:

**During the Soviet occupation** of 1940-1941, 179 people were sentenced to death in Estonia by Soviet courts and about 2,200 were killed in other ways. Most were killed by the security police in the prisons in Tartu and Kuressaare. To hide their crimes, the communists in Tartu hid 190 bodies in a well in a police station yard. (Some victims shown at left.) During the Soviet era, all discussion of communist killings was prohibited. But in 1988, a newspaper in Saaremaa was able to publish an eyewitness account of the Tartu massacre:

> As far as I know, only three persons were shot to death and later found in the well. All the others were tortured to death. They numbered about a hundred. Nobody knows the exact number. The methods of torture were numerous. One man had his lips cut off, another his nose, tongue and ears. Many had their feet boiled. There were also victims from whose backs pieces of skin were cut out and who had their hands bound behind their backs with barbed wire. A few had their eyes cut out. . . . I was there when the bodies were removed from the cellars. During the day thousands of people came to look for their loved ones. Many found them. It was a horrible sight, one I will never forget.

# Hitler's 'Further Plans'

As previously stressed, it is unfortunate that Solzhenitsyn based his entire chapter nine—concerning the war between the Soviet Union and Germany—exclusively on Jewish sources, an excerpt from minutes of the IMT and a few Soviet and/or Russian publications, which he put together or copied there, without having independently examined even a single case. Therefore it is pointless to deal with his representations in this chapter at all.

Because what is one to think when wrong statements are served up to the reader as from a production line while simultaneously important basic facts are omitted?

Why, for example, does he maintain that the *Einsatzgruppen* were under the command of Reinhard Heydrich, the head of the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt*, the "Reich Central Security Office," and was entrusted with the "solution of the Jewish question," even though in reality they were subordinate to the army commanders? They decided on their actions only in conference with the latter, taking into consideration the immediate security needs of the German troops in each area in view of the ever dangerous partisan assaults that often had nothing to do with Jews, but instead with guerrilla bands that were often merely led by Jews and inserted by parachute behind the lines. [Vol. II, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, p. 391]

*How can Solzhenitsyn not say a word about the Jewish declaration of war against Germany— a far-reaching economic boycott meant to completely destroy Germany?*

Or how can he not say a word about the Jewish declaration of war against Germany as early as March 24, 1933, a "holy war" introduced by a far-reaching economic boycott against Germany "to the point of [its] destruction," nor bring up the later declaration of war by the Jewish World Congress of August 25, 1939—six days before the actual beginning of the war with Poland?

Or why not mention—if Adolf Hitler is to be proclaimed guilty, and he alone, for the outbreak of World War II generally and of the German-Soviet war in particular—Josef Stalin's world-revolutionary objectives, his attack strategy, his years-long preparations and his gigantic military deployment along his western border-districts in June of 1941. And why not add at least a few words about his bestial methods, totally at odds with the rules of war from the very first day?

Or, why completely hush up the top Bolshevik priority of mass-murdering the elite of other nations as in the case of the German-Soviet war and, in addition, the Soviets' mass murder of over 15,000 Polish officers and others in the forest near Katyn, although such criminal goings-on were well known by even the Soviet population itself and its officer corps throughout the 20-year-old history of the Cheka, the GPU and the NKVD?

After the deportation of the Germans, there occurred a second wave of deportations: from November 1943 to June 1944, six groups of ethnics were deported, under the pretext that large numbers had collaborated with the German Occupation Government, to Siberia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kirghistan. These were the Chechens, Ingushis, Crimean Tartars, Karachians, Balkayans and Kalmucks. After this main wave of deportations, during which about 900,000 humans were displaced, there followed from July to December 1944 similar operations with the goal of "cleansing" the Crimea and the Caucasus of other "doubtful" nationalities." [*The Black Book of Communism*]

Such a concept was totally foreign to the Germans. However, Stalin had planned this for all the German officers and police, as Adolf Hitler was well aware before the Russian campaign began, which impelled him to issue his *Kommissarbefehl* ("Commissar Order"), which, in view of the above facts, required the political commissars of the Red Army—mostly Jewish—to be shot out of hand as war criminals.

Solzhenitsyn must have been aware of this and of Soviet military practices that started on the first day of the war in June 1941—"spontaneously and along the whole line of the front"—as well as further extermination orders issued by Moscow on July 3, 1941, stating that not only captured German officers, but all captured German soldiers who fell in into their hands were to be killed either immediately or after a short interrogation. [*Stalin's War of Extermination*, footnotes to p. 235 and to p. 303] Although Germany was a signatory to the Geneva Protocols, which provided for humane treatment of captured soldiers, the USSR was not.

Why was Solzhenitsyn silent about this and likewise about Katyn, although precisely this latter case, because of its monstrous malevolence, its order of magnitude, the

international attention it garnered, and its NKVD execution personnel were integral to his topic? In addition to Stalin, Voroshilov, Mikoyan, Kalinin, Kaganovich and others had signed the minutes of Politburo meeting No. 13 of March 5, 1940, containing the order to shoot all 15,000 surrendered Polish officers as well as a further 11,000 prominent Polish civilians. [*Stalin's War of Extermination*, p. 178]

In "peacetime" with Poland, in February 1940, Stalin handed down his little slip of paper: "Liquidate!"

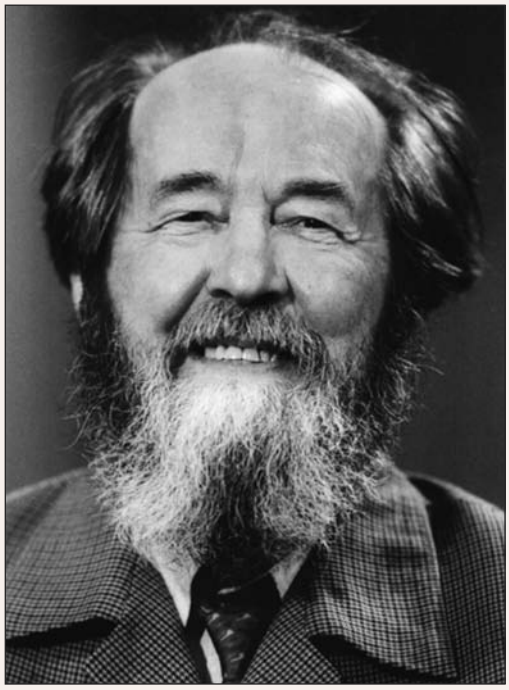
Many of the accomplices have remained anonymous, but quite a few have been identified: Beria as head of the NKVD; W.N. Merkulov as a general and a people's commissar for internal security; the NKVD generals Reichmann, Zhukov, Saburin, P.K. Soprunenko, and P.K. Seliony; "comrade" Buryanov, who was assigned by the Moscow NKVD main office to supervise the executions; and Tartakov, the administrative leader of the NKVD in Minsk.

These members of the NKVD command in Minsk were also implicated: Levi Rybak; Haim Feinberg; Abraham Bomsovich; Boris Kutsov; Ivan Siekanov; Paul Borodinsky; and Ossip Lisak, among others. Furthermore the officers Joshua Sorokin (a major), Alexander Suslov and Simeon Tkhonov (both second lieutenants in 1940), who later, in Israel, confessed their complicity. [*Die Katyn-Lüge*, p. 53.]

Then there are Stalin's "purges" of his officer corps between May 1937 and 1941, in which over 35,000 of high rank and even the highest ranks (generals and admirals) were victims of arrest, dismissal or liquidation [*The Black Book of Communism*, p. 221], his other million-fold political mass murders, and his demand, issued at the Tehran conference in November 1943 with Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, that 50,000 German officers be shot, confirmed that this mentality and these intentions were directed toward Germany as well. This, too, Solzhenitsyn does not mention.

And we find ignored the thousand-fold prison murders committed by the NKVD as it withdrew eastward in June/July, 1941; the Soviet instructions in 1941 to immediately shoot all German prisoners of war; and the bestial communist conduct of partisan warfare in total violation of the rules of war. All this is totally concealed and replaced in his history of the German-Soviet war, with unproven statements about "systematic destruction of Jews by German troops."

Solzhenitsyn wheeled out the term "German gas vans" without, however, presenting the slightest proof of their



# Solzhenitsyn Dead at 89

**The late, great Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn,** a passionately committed anti-communist writer and a voice for freedom, was a vital source of spiritual nourishment to a huge circle of readers. Born Dec. 11, 1918, he died on Aug. 3, 2008, at the age of 89. Solzhenitsyn felt it was his duty to record Russia's shocking gulag experiences for mankind to ponder. He was well aware that such could well be America's own experiences, eventually, should we fail to find leaders of the same moral caliber as our Founding Fathers. Despite a Soviet ban imposed on all his works after the publication of his 1962 *A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, he was widely read in Russia and was also the only Russian writer to hit the bestseller lists in the Western world. In his acceptance of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970, Solzhenitsyn quoted a Russian proverb that accurately summarizes his creed: "One word of truth shall outweigh the whole world." After being expelled from Russia, where he had survived nearly 10 years in the gulag archipelago, he migrated to America to shut himself away behind barbwire-topped walls in a Vermont mountain town to maintain his working regimen. If he despised the heavy-handed Soviet communist rule, he also came to loathe the West's "smug hedonism" almost equally. This view did not endear him to America's controlled media, which lost no time in portraying him as bigoted and anti-social.

existence. This unproven statement makes it abundantly clear just how tainted he is by Germanophobia.

In the *Black Book of Communism* we read:

> Between July and December 1941, 210 penal colonies, 135 prisons and 27 camps were shifted eastward, that is, approximately 750,000 prisoners altogether. . . . Most prisoners were evacuated on foot, over distances of often more than 1,000 kilometers [600 miles]. . . .
>
> When no time remained to evacuate the camps, which occurred frequently in the first weeks of the war, the prisoners were summarily lined up against a wall and shot. This happened particularly in the western Ukraine , where the NKVD massacred 10,000 prisoners in Lvov at the end of June of 1941, 1,200 prisoners in the prison of Lutsk, 1,500 in Stanyslaviv, 500 in Dubno etc. In the regions of Lvov, Shitomir and Vinnitsa the Germans, upon their arrival, discovered dozens of mass graves.

Or why does he pass over without any comment the collective deportations, together with expropriations and other brutalities, of 446,480 Volga Germans and another 448,120 Russian Germans in August/September 1941, with an average of 2,000 humans packed into each freight train for a 4-to-8-week trip, hauled away into the southern Siberian regions of Omsk, Novosibirsk and Barnaul or into Krasnoyarsk in Siberia and Kazakhstan, with a death toll of 20% and more?

To carry out these crimes against humanity immediately after the outbreak of Germany's Russian campaign, Beria had imported the Deputy People's Commissar of the Interior, General Ivan Serov, into the "Autonomous Republic of the Volga Germans," along with 14,000 NKVD troops, some in German uniform, to deceive and provoke the people there.

He might also have mentioned that 450,000 out of the 600,000 Jews forcibly kidnapped from Poland into the Soviet—not the German—sphere of influence, disappeared without a trace.

*The Black Book of Communism* adds: "If one takes into account the further deportations of Germans carried out in 1942, one comes up with a total figure [for all ethnic groups] of 1,209,430 people deported within one year—from August 1941 until June, 1942."

If Solzhenitsyn, without proof, states that Germans had farmers shot as partisans if they did not deliver their "quotas" and burned their farms down,[216] those were certainly Soviet methods, not German.

Or why speak of a "mass liquidation of 33,771 Jews carried out in Babi Yar near Kiev in September 1941" as a well-known "fact," only to boost that figure to "100,000 murdered by the Germans there" simply because "one may assume it," as Solzhenitsyn has stated before?

If Solzhenitsyn had carefully researched all of this and placed it in the context of the conflict with Germany, he could have opened up a broad new field of historical interconnections and, thereby, in accordance with his own words, he could have counteracted the "stupidification of the natives" in Central Europe.

But he did not.

And here he, too, remains a prisoner of Soviet/Allied wartime propaganda. ✦

# Harsh Trials in Postwar Years

In the postwar period, Soviet Jews faced not only figuratively "harsh trials" but, starting from 1948, renewed purges and the smashing of many of their positions of power.

Stalin kept "liberating" the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee (JAFC) from its leading figures by shooting them. State attacks against those code-worded as "cosmopolitans" in the sciences, arts and the Soviet press led to analogous fates.

The JAFC, according to the Kremlin's view, had pursued Zionist goals too independently, and had lost sight of "the determined fight against International Reaction."

Here Solzhenitsyn is quoted in depth from his massive tome *The Jews in the Soviet Union*:

> As things proceeded, the fate of the JAFC was gradually also decided. At the end of 1948 its offices were sealed, its documents sent to KGB headquarters, the Lubyanka [Prison], and the newspaper and publishing house were closed. Subsequently the two key figures in the JAFC, I.S. Fefer and W.I. Suskin, were secretly arrested. They remained in the Lubyanka for over three years. Further arrests followed. Thirteen men from the JAFC were condemned to death in 1952 and then shot.
>
> The full annihilation of the JAFC was accompanied by equally secret subordinate trials; 110 people were arrested, 10 of them shot, and 5 died during the investigation. In the autumn of 1952 Stalin proceeded more openly. A wave of arrests among the Jews began.[217]

Even the veteran murder-inciter against the German civilian population (whose pro-rape slogan was, "Break the racial pride of the Germanic woman!"), Ilya Ehrenburg, was stripped of his power.

The original galley proofs of his own *Black Book,* which dealt with the suffering and destruction of the Soviet Jews during the war between the USSR and Germany, produced by Ehrenburg and Vassily Grossman, were pulped."[218]

This fact is particularly interesting for historical researchers because Grossman—with his "scientific-appearing" official party propaganda works such as *The Hell of Treblinka* (Moscow, 1946), his pieces on Majdanek, Babi Yar, Auschwitz and similar "works"—had until then been largely touted as a "respectable researcher."

From this pulping in the year 1948 of his effusions, one may conclude that the Soviet authorities themselves never believed a word of it.

In December 1952 in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Rudolf Slansky, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the CPCS, along with 10 collaborators from that city and from the Communist Party, were executed; eight of the 11 were Jews.

Solzhenitsyn says:

> The trial had an openly anti-Jewish character, including the naming in court of Jews such as the [founder of Israel], David Ben Gurion and [FDR's Treasury Secretary 1933-45] Henry Morgenthau, as "world leaders," with the American leaders Truman and Acheson decried as being under their control. . . .

Summing up the sentiment *de rigueur*, Czech communist leader Klement Gottwald said: "During the investigation phase of the trial a new channel was uncovered, through which betrayal and espionage seeped into the Communist Party. This channel is Zionism."[219]

To mask Stalin's main anti-Jewish thrust, several Russian-nationalist opposition figures also came under persecutory pressure.

Thus, in the "Leningrad trials" of the early 1950s, about 200 party workers were arrested and later shot.

After that, Stalin started, with vast diversionary maneuvers, the displacement of Jews from Soviet culture. The famous "campaign against the cosmopolitans" focused exclusively on Jews.

Even the "faithful old communist," history-falsifier, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and holder of the Lenin Prize Isaac Israelevich Minz, was stripped of all his honors.[220]

The majority of the victims in the 1951 series of dismissals of directors and chief engineers in the airplane, metal and armaments industries were also Jews.

> In the [Red] army, the Soviet leadership did not limit itself to pursuing Jewish generals. Officers of lower rank involved in the development of weapons and military equipment were likewise removed.
>
> Then the purges spread throughout the defense industry, to aviation, the automobile industry (without, however, touching the atomic industry) and they went on into the primarily administrative posts. . . .[221]

Shortly before his death in 1953, Stalin had reputable Kremlin physicians arrested (he had already begun with his "Doctors' Plot" move in 1951), but then, country-wide as well, he commenced putting various Jewish doctors behind bars—and under the same motto as in 1937: "Certain physicians treat national leaders in a criminal fashion."

> The investigations were accompanied by grave abuse of the accused and by the wildest reproaches, developed ever more along the lines of "espionage-terroristic conspiracies with contacts to foreign intelligence services" and plots involving "American mercenaries," "diversionists in white smocks," and "bourgeois nationalists," and the persecutions were directed primarily against Jews.[222]

After the death of the Soviet dictator on March 6, 1953, every one of these procedures was stopped, and the accused doctors were all rehabilitated.

Finally in his book, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn deplores the lack of repentance. The ideology and quasi-religious state cult called the *shoah* ("holocaust") cannot divert, he writes, from:

> "[T]heir own responsibility for their participation in the shootings by the Cheka, the barges sunk with the doomed into the White and Caspian seas, their own participation in the horrors of farm collectivization, the starvation in Ukraine, the active co-responsibility in all the disgraceful elements of Soviet rule, and a talented zeal in the deliberate dumbing-down of the "natives.
>
> All these activities show the exact opposite of repentance. But we must share responsibility for those events, no matter whether we see the victims as brothers or as strangers. Repentance, mutual regret for truly everything that happened, would be the cleanest and most purifying path.[223] ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

[1] Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, *The Gulag Archipelago,* Harper Perennial Modern Classics, New York, Volumes I & II (1973/1974). ["GULAG" was an acronym meaning, in Russian, "Chief Directorate of Corrective Labor Camps and Colonies." The camps were strewn across the vast USSR's territory like many islands in an island chain, hence the word "archipelago."] Vol. I, 232.

[2] Solzhenitsyn, *Gulag Archipelago,* Vol. I, 35-6.

[3] *Gulag Archipelago,* Vol. I, 37.

[4] *Ibid.,* Vol. I, 37-8.

[5] *Ibid.,* Vol. I, 38.

[6] *Ibid.,* Vol. I, 39.

[7] *Ibid.,* Vol. II, 12-13.

[8] *Ibid.,* Vol. II, 18.

[9] *Ibid.,* Vol. II, 610-14.

[10] *Ibid,* Vol. II, 617.

[11] Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, *Die Juden in der Sovietunion* ("The Jews in the Soviet Union"), Herbig Verlag, Munich 2003, Russian edition 2002, 11.

[12] *Ibid.*, 23-4.

[13] *Ibid.,* 271.

[14] Johannes Rogalla von Bieberstein, *Jüdischer Bolshewismus—Mythos und Realität* ["Jewish Bolshevism—Myth and Reality"], Dresden, 2002, 136.

[15] *Ibid.*, 2002, 135-6.

[16] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 277.

[17] *Ibid.,* 231.

[18] *Ibid.,* 86.

[19] Gerd Koenen, *Utopie der Säuberung—was war der Kommunismus?* ["Utopia of Purges—What Was Communism?"], Berlin, 1998, 106.

[20] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 215.

[21] *Ibid.,* 211.

[22] Stuart Kahan, *The Wolf of the Kremlin: The First Biography of F.L.M. Kaganovich, the Soviet Union's Architect of Fear,* New York, 1987, 46.

[23] David Korn, *Wer ist Wer im Judentum—Enzyklopädie der Jüdischen Prominenz* ["Who's Who of Jewry—Encyclopedia of Prominent Jews"], Vol. 2, Munich 1999, FZ-Verlag, 371-2.

[24] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 222.

[25] *Ibid.,* 223.

[26] G.A. Solomon, *op. cit.*

[27] M. Zarubezny, *The Jews in the Kremlin* (published in Russian)), alef Publishing, Tel Aviv, Feb. 1989, No. 263, 26.

[28] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 227.

[29] *Ibid.,* 276.

[30] *Jüdischer Bolshewismus—Mythos und Realität*, Dresden, 2002, 137.

[31] *Ibid.*, 226.

[32] *Ibid.*, 37.

[33] *Ibid.*, 39.

[34] *Ibid.*, 41.

[35] *Ibid.*, 42.

[36] *Ibid.*, 45.

[37] *Ibid.*, 51.

[38] *Ibid.*, 53.

[39] *Ibid.*, 55.

[40] *Ibid.*, 54.

[41] *Utopie der Säuberung—was war der Kommunismus?*, 64 & 104.

[42] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 241.

[43] *Ibid.,* 242.

[44] *Ibid.,* 134.

[45] *Ibid.,* 135.

[46] Ronald Hingley, *Die Russische Geheimpolizei 1565-1970* ["The Russian Secret Police 1565-1970"], Bayreuth, 1972, 169.

[47] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 135.

[48] *Ibid.,* 137.

[49] *Ibid.,* 136.

[50] Stéphane Courtois, and others, *The Black Book of Communism—Suppression, Crime and Terror,* Harvard University Press, 1999 (French is the original language), 1997, 91-2.

[51] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 93.

[52] *Ibid.,* 118.

[53] *Ibid.,* 53.

[54] *Ibid.,* 102.

[55] *Ibid.,* 117-8.

[56] *Ibid.,* 107-8.

[57] *Ibid.,* 112.

[58] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 136.

[59] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 115.

[60] *Ibid.,* 136.

[61] *Ibid.,* 137-8.

[62] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 140.

[63] *Ibid.,* 142.

[64] *Ibid.,* 144.

[65] *Ibid.,* 302.

[66] *Ibid.,* 303.

[67] Joachim Hoffmann, *Stalins Vernichtungskrieg 1941-1945* ["Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945"], Munich 1995, 165.

[68] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 319.

[69] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 194.

[70] *Ibid.,* 181.

[71] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 195.

[72] *Ibid.,* 319-20.

[73] *Ibid.,* 304.

[74] *Ibid.,* 305.

[75] *Ibid*.

[76] Michael Voslensky, *Das Geheime wird offenbar* ["The Secret Comes Out"], Munich, 1995, 57.

[77] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 309.

[78] *Ibid.,* 307.

[79] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 117-21.

[80] *Ibid.,* 115.

[81] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 136.

[82] *Wolf of the Kremlin, op. cit.,* 99.

[83] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 320.

[84] *Ibid.,* 157.

[85] *Ibid.,*169.

[86] *Ibid.,*174, 182.

[87] *Ibid.,*185.

[88] *Ibid.,* 213.

[89] Michael Voslensky, *Das Geheime wird offenbar* ["The Secret Comes Out"], Munich 1995, 28 and 52.

[90] *Das Geheime wird offenbar*, op. cit., 52.

[91] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 221.

[92] *Utopie der Säuberung—was war der Kommunismus?*, 235.

[93] *Ibid.,* 267-8 and *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 211.

[94] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 213 and *Utopie der Säuberung*, *op. cit.,* 221.

[95] *Utopie der Säuberung*, *op. cit.,* 263.

[96] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 229-230.

[97] *Ibid.*

[98] *Ibid.*

[99] *Utopie der Säuberung*, *op. cit.,* 221.

[100] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 230.

[101] Ronald Hingley, *Die Russische Geheimpolizei 1565-1970* ["The Russian Secret Police 1565-1970"], Bayreuth, 1972, 237.

[102] Joachim Hoffmann, *Stalins Vernichtungskrieg 1941-1945* ["Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945"], Munich 1995, 151.

[103] *Stalins Vernichtungskrieg 1941-1945*, *op. cit.,* 152.

[104] Michael Heller and Alexander Nekrich, *Geschichte der Sowjetunion II/1940-1980* ["History of the Soviet Union II/1940-1980"] (from the Russian), Königstein, Germany 1982, 3.

[105] *Geschichte der Sowjetunion II/1940-1980,* 7.

[106] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 145.

[107] *Ibid.,* 159.

[108] *Ibid.,* 151.

[109] *Ibid*.

[110] *Ibid.,* 155.

[111] *Ibid.,* 152.

[112] *Ibid.,* 158.

[113] *Allgemeine Juedische Wochenzeitung* ["General Jewish Weekly Newspaper"], Duesseldorf, May 24. 1990.

[114] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 168.

[115] *Geschichte der Sowjetunion II/1940-1980. op. cit.,* 144.

[116] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 208.

[117] *Ibid.,* 208-9.

[118]*Ibid.,* 209-10.

[119] *Ibid.,* 210-11 and 24.

[120] *Ibid.,* 212.

[121] *Ibid.,* 118.

[122] *Ibid.,* 120.

[123] *Ibid.,* 130.

[124] *Ibid.,* 131.

[125] *Ibid.,* 131.

[126] *Ibid.,* 222.

[127] *Ibid.,* 301 and 25.

[128] *Ibid.,* 370.

[129] *Ibid.,* 370 and 26.

[130] G. Aronson, "The Book of Russian Jewry 1917-1967" (in Russian), Vol. 2, New York, 1968, 143.

[131] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 371.

[132] *Ibid.*

[133] *Ibid.,* 378 and 29.

[134] *Ibid.,* 379.

[135] *Ibid.,* 371-2 and 30.

[136] G.V. Kostyrchenko, *Stalin's Secret Policies: Power and Anti-Semitism*, Moscow 2001, (in Russian), 245.

[137] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 372.

[138] *Stalins Vernichtungskrieg 1941-1945*, *op. cit.,* 166.

[139] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 60.

[140]*Ibid,* 63.

[141] *Ibid.,* 67.

[142] *Ibid.,* 66-68.

[143] *Ibid.,* 68.

[144] *Ibid.,* 75

[145] *Ibid.,* 77

[146] *Ibid.,* 80.

[147] *Ibid.,* 77.

[148] *Ibid.,* 82.

[149] *Ibid.,* 83-4.

[150] *Ibid.,* 113.

[151] *Ibid.,* 114.

[152] *Ibid.,* 117.

[153] "Cheka" is a portmanteau in the Russian language for "All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for the Fight Against Counter-Revolution and Sabotage." It was founded in December 1917, then was reformed in February 1922 as the GPU ("National Political Administration"). This, in turn,

**The Lubyanka Prison in Moscow**: From the beginning of Cheka/GPU rule in 1918 on, in its cellars prisoners were systematically shot in the back of the head. The Cheka and GPU were judge-jury-and-executioner with their own absolute powers. At the peak of the arrests in the mid-1930s, paranoia reigned in the cities. Intellectuals slept with suitcases of clothes and supplies under their beds. Arrests usually came at night, when there would be few witnesses. Private conversations were scrutinized as much as published work for any possible incriminating comment. In the later years, jokes that satirized the Soviet state were rated according to how many years one could get for repeating them. Opportunists took advantage of this frenzy to rid themselves of opponents or of those standing in their way. Above: Lubyanka Prison as it appeared in 2003. Right: Lubyanka Prison in the 1920s.

was renamed in December 1922, after the establishment of the USSR, as the OGPU ("Combined National Political Administration"). In July 1934 it was replaced by the NKVD ("People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs" including the "Main Office for Public Security"), which in 1946 was brought into the NKGB ("People's ["Narodny"] Commissariat for Public Security"). In post-Soviet Russia it is called the FSB. Vladimir Putin was its director before becoming prime minister, then president.

[154] *Jüdischer Bolschewismus*, *op. cit.,* 140.
[155] *Jüdischer Bolschewismus*, *op. cit.,* 141, 199.
[156] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 97.
[157] *Ibid.,* 99.
[158] *Ibid.,* 101.
[159] *Ibid.,* 102.
[160] *Ibid.,* 100.
[161] *Ibid.,* 85.
[162] *Ibid.*
[163] *Ibid.,* 90-1.
[164] *Ibid.,* 92.
[165] *Ibid.,* 105.
[166] *Ibid.,* 109, 37.
[167] *Ibid.,* 110.
[168] *Ibid.,* 112.
[169] *Ibid.,* 165.
[170] *Ibid.,* 123-4.
[171] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 283.
[172] *Ibid.,* 296.
[173] *Das Ende der Lügen, op. cit*.
[174] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 292.
[175] *Ibid.,* 294.
[176] *Ibid.,* 296 and 39.
[177] *Ibid.,* 295.
[178] *Jüdischer Bolschewismus*, *op. cit.,* 147-8 and 256.
[179] *Ibid.,* 156.
[180] *Ibid.*, 160.
[181] *Ibid.*, 6.
[182] *Juden in der Sovietunion,* 147.
[183] *Jüdischer Bolschewismus*, *op. cit.,* 158.
[184] *Ibid.,* 66.
[185] Mikhail Heller/Alexander Nekrich, *Geschichte der Sowjetunion* ("History of the Soviet Union) Vol. I/1914-1939 "(transl. from Russian), Königstein, Germany, 1981, 117-8.
[186] *Geschichte der Sowjetunion, op. cit.,* 125.
[187] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 148.
[188] *Ibid.,* 147.
[189] *Ibid.,* 88.
[190] *Ibid.,* 181.
[191] *Ibid.,* 189.
[192] *Ibid.,* 205.
[193] *Ibid.,* 190.
[194] *Ibid.,* 195.
[195] *Ibid.,* 254-5.
[196] *Ibid.,* 253.
[197] *Ibid.,* 246.
[198] *Ibid.,* 257-8.
[199] *Ibid.,* 259.
[200] *Ibid.,* 262.
[201] *Ibid.*
[202] *Ibid.,* 269-70.
[203] *Ibid.,* 270.
[204] *Ibid.,* 275.
[205] *Ibid.,* 276.
[206] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 191.
[207] *Ibid.,* 293.
[208] *Ibid.,* 294.
[209] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 311, 43.
[210] *Ibid.,* 312f.
[211] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 312.
[212] *Ibid.*
[213] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 133.
[214] *Black Book of Communism, op. cit.,* 133-4.
[215] *Juden in der Sovietunion, op. cit.,* 324.
[216] *Ibid.,* 397.
[217] *Ibid.,* 419.
[218] *Ibid.,* 411.
[219] *Ibid.,* 419.
[220] *Ibid.,* 415.
[221] *Ibid.,* 416.
[222] *Ibid.,* 420-21.
[223] *Ibid.,* 483.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Why Judas Had to Kiss Jesus

In the July/August 2006 issue of TBR, Harrell Rhome, in his article "TBR Looks at the Judas Gospels" on how the chief priests and captains of the temple came to apprehend Jesus in the Garden of Olives, he makes the query:

"They saw him every day or so; hence they must have known who He was and what He looked like. It seems hard to conclude that they actually needed Judas to identify Him, though it makes for an interesting literary motif."

The reason was more than a literary motif. The answer can be found in the writings of Jacobus de Voragine, in his *The Golden Legend: Readings on the Saints*, written in 1260. In his entry on St. James, he writes:

"The apostle James is called James of Alpheus, meaning son of Alpheus, the brother of the Lord, James the Less, and James the Just. He is called the brother of the Lord because he is said to have borne a strong resemblance to Jesus, so that very often they were mistaken one for the other. Hence, when the Jews set out to capture Christ, they had to avoid taking James, because he looked like Christ, so they engaged Judas, who could distinguish the Lord from James, to point Christ out with a kiss."

Ignatius confirms this likeness in his letter to John the Evangelist when he says: "If I have your permission, I want to come up to Jerusalem to see the venerable James, surnamed the Just, who they say resembled Jesus Christ so closely in his features . . . I can see Jesus Christ so far as bodily features are concerned."

Again, James is called the brother of the Lord since Christ and James being descended from two sisters were thought of as being descended from two brothers, Joseph and Cleophas. The two sisters were Mary, the mother of Jesus, and her much older sister, by 20 years, Mary Heli. Mary Heli married Cleophas, the brother of St. Joseph. Their daughter, called Mary Cleophas, married Alpheus. The children of this couple were James the Less, Simon, Jude Thaddeus, and Simon. When Alpheus married May Cleophas he was a widower with a son, Levi, who later became St. Matthew. The Jews of the era referred to brothers as those who were related on both sides.

*Mrs. Jean Meyer*
*Pennsylvania*

### Abrahamic Faiths

Was there really a historical man identifiable as the character in the Bible that we call Jesus of Nazareth or Jesus Christ?

Even the oldest writings in the New Testament date back only to about A.D. 70.

I am one who cannot follow Christianity, Judaism, nor Islam, for all three are Semitic religions and while these religions were forming, people existed throughout the whole world. Myself, I am not Semitic. I am a German American.

*Timothy Storz*
*Texas*

### Made-Up History

People are capable of making up history to suit their own needs. *The New York Times* reported that Ms. Tania Head, a prominent 9-11 "survivor," made a number of unverifiable claims concerning her experience during the attack on the World Trade Center. What motivated her to fabricate her experience is unknown. What is clear is that she lied, just as those who created false history with respect to the Japanese capture of Nanking in 1937.

There are many Chinese "survivors" (and "remorseful Japanese former soldiers") who supposedly witnessed Japanese murders and rapes following the capture of Nanking. However, the facts, as reported by foreigners working in the Nanking Safety Zone, do not square with the allegations. Even the Nazi industrialist John Rabe, who worked in the zone, did not witness any of the alleged crimes occurring in Nanking. As a true capitalist, Rabe was mostly intent on maintaining business with the Chinese and saw Japanese competition as a threat to profits. Despite the obvious propaganda value, at the time, even the Chinese communists made no mention of mass atrocities occurring within the (at the time) capital city.

Remembrance of past traumatic experiences tends to be distorted, which is human nature. However, there is no benefit in perpetuating history based on distorted memories or lies.

*D. Lee*
*Florida*

## Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in Regard to Sept. 11, 2001

**If the airplanes hit two** of the World trade Center towers and collapsed them, an interesting question is, for what reason did a third building collapse in the same way?

Most of our nation's architects have questioned how the three buildings of the World Trade Center came down without tipping over. The U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology admits to not having any answers on what caused the "global collapse" of the three towers, or "how the buildings could have collapsed tons of steel that was designed to resist that load." This government organization is obviously not going to release any information that those who control the government do not want released.

There is much evidence that explosives were used to collapse all three buildings. Explosions were heard by 118 first responders; explosive flashes were seen by reporters; there was a 1,400-foot diameter field of equally distributed debris. Blast waves blew out windows in buildings 400 feet away. There was lateral ejection of thousands of 20- to 50-ton steel beams up to 500 feet away. Human bone fragments were found on top of buildings nearby.

The incendiary explosive thermate was found at the building sites, which explains tons of molten metal found under all three buildings. Pyroclastic dust clouds were evidence of explosives being used. Windows being blown out of nearby buildings is additional evidence explosives were used to destroy the buildings. Along with seismometer evidence, everything points to explosives being used to destroy the towers.

Evidence demands a verdict. Lives of the 2,800+ people killed in the three buildings, the lives of thousands of Americans killed in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the other costs to Americans, should be compensated for by the real criminals. Concerned Americans need to act on this matter; justice must be done.

*LeRoy S. Wilson*
*New York*

### Guidelines for Russia

I read in the last issue of TBR [July/August 2008] about the German army's guidelines for personal conduct posted in each soldier's pay book. I thought your readers might be interested to see the "German Army's Guidelines for Conduct of the Troops in Russia" from May 1941:

"Bolshevism is the mortal enemy of the National Socialist German people. Its corrupt worldview and its supporters are the cause of Germany's struggle. This struggle requires ruthless and energetic measures against Bolshevik agitators, guerrillas, saboteurs and Jews as well as the complete eradication of all active and passive resistance.

"Toward all members of the Red Army—including prisoners—the most extreme reserve and the keenest vigilance must be maintained, because treacherous fighting tactics must be anticipated. The Asiatic soldiers of the Red Army are especially inscrutable, unpredictable, underhanded and without feeling.

"Upon capturing enemy troop units, officers and sergeants are to be immediately separated from the lower enlisted.

"The German soldier in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is not facing a homogeneous population. The USSR is a construct of states uniting a multitude of Slavic, Caucasian and Asiatic peoples who are held together by force by the Bolshevik powerholders. Jewry is strongly represented in the USSR.

"A large part of the population, especially the rural population impoverished by Bolshevism, is inwardly opposed to it. In the non-Bolsheviks, their nationalism is closely tied to their religious feelings. Their joy and gratitude for liberation from Bolshevism will frequently find expression in religious ways. Masses to thank God and processions must not be prevented or disturbed.

"In conversations with the population and in dealings with local women the greatest caution must be exercised. The German language is very often understood by locals without them being able to speak it. The enemy's intelligence service will be very busy in [our] occupied areas to gain information about important military forces, equipment and the measures we are taking. Every act of carelessness, self-important bragging and excessive trust in the locals can therefore have the gravest consequences.

"Objects of economic value of all kinds and captured military items, especially food for humans, feed for animals, fuel and clothing are to be preserved and secured. All squandering and wasting of such items hurts our troops. Plundering will be punished under military law with the most severe penalties.

"Be cautious in consuming captured food! Water may be drunk only after boiling (due to typhus and cholera). Every contact with the population exposes our soldiers to health risks. Protecting your health is a soldier's duty.

"Reich Credit Office banknotes and coins, regular German pennies (one- and two-cent pieces), Reich pennies in the amounts of 1, 2, 5 and 10 cents and retirement pennies must be accepted by the locals. No other German money may be spent."

Kind of puts a damper on the old Soviet myth the Germans were out to exterminate all Slavs and Jews. They were admittedly, however, virulently anti-communist—and for good reasons.

*John Nugent, Pennsylvania*

THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
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## Forgive Us Father if We Have Sinned: Tiffany Ires Catholic Priest

Dear TBR Editor:

Whatever may be the true facts in regard to the controverted Luther issues that John Tiffany tries to clarify, in the July/August TBR, the outstanding fact, which no one should really be unable to see, is that Luther presumed to take things into his own hands and set up his own kind of man-made church, with his own brand of supposedly Christian religion. In reality, what Luther created can only be called, in all honesty, the Lutheran religion, and certainly not the genuine Christian religion as given to us by Christ the Lord.

The big truth is that God and God alone can establish the true religion whereby he tells man who is to exercise supreme authority in his church and what man is to believe as truths of the faith, and how man is to live in accordance with God's will and how man is to worship God. It was Jesus Christ, true god and true man, who established that divine religion some 1,500 years before Luther showed up on the face of this Earth and it was rightly named after him the Christian religion. It is the only religion that can honestly be called Christian.

Luther protested against the one true Christian religion with the made-up excuse that it supposedly was no longer the religion which Our Lord Jesus Christ had established, thereby implying that Jesus Christ failed to establish a permanent and unchanged religion and church. So, Luther presumptuously took it upon himself to reform Our Lord's religion and church with his own kind of religion and organization.

And so was born what came to be called the Protestant Reformation. Luther's religion was a protest religion. The word "Protestant" should be pronounced with the accent on "test," that is, "Pro*test*ant," so as to alert everyone as to the real meaning of that word. Then, too, the word "Reformation" really condemns Luther the reformer before God, because no man can ever presume to reform or change what God has established. Luther's protest reform religion cannot possibly have any legitimate standing before God, and the same must be said also of all the other creations of various reformers.

*Fr. Martin Stépanich, O.F.M., S.T.D.*
*Illinois*

# HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

### Ancient Man Preferred Tender Vittles

*Paranthropus boisei* is known as Nutcracker Man because of his huge teeth and powerful jaw muscles. Until recently, scientists assumed that Nutcracker Man's diet must have consisted mostly of hard nuts and other tough foods that would put his powerful oral apparatus to good use. But anthropologist Peter Ungar of the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville found that patterns of microscopic wear on Nutcracker Man's molars showed virtually no evidence of deep pits or parallel incisions, hallmarks of consumption of hard foods. It appears Nutcracker Man actually preferred soft fruits and other dainty items rather than nuts and seeds, though his dentition no doubt served as a backup capability so that he could fall back on hard foods when nothing nicer was available. This derails the traditional theory that Nutcracker Man became extinct because he was unable to get the hard foods to which he was accustomed.

### India Pioneered Proto-Calculus

Two British researchers challenged the conventional history of mathematics recently when they reported having evidence that the infinite series, one of the central concepts of calculus, was actually developed by Indian mathematicians in the 14th century. They also believe they can show how this advancement may have been passed along to Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, who are traditionally credited with independently developing the concept some 250 years later. Says historian of mathematics George Gheverghese Joseph of the University of Manchester, who conducted the research with Dennis Almeida of the University of Exeter, "The notation is quite different, but it's very easy to recognize the series as we understand it today."

### South Americans Were Early Farmers

Tom Dillehay, an anthropological archeologist at Vanderbilt University, has revealed that squash seeds he found in the ruins of what seem to have been ancient storage bins on the lower western slopes of the Andes in northern Peru are almost 10,000 years old. Previously most archeologists and anthropologists thought that the Old World had about a 5,000-year jumpstart on the New World in regard to agriculture, an essential basis for the rise of civilization.

### New Details Emerge About Last Days of the Minoans

According to *Discover* magazine, around 1500 B.C., the Minoan world went into a tailspin, and no one knows why. In 1939, leading Greek archeologist Spyridon Marinatos pinned the blame on a gigantic volcanic eruption on the island of Thera, about 70 miles north of Crete, that occurred about 1600 B.C. On further examination, though, it turned out that many Minoan settlements on Crete continued to exist for at least a generation or two after the Thera cataclysm. Archeologists concluded the Minoans had not only survived but also thrived after the eruption, expanding their culture until they were hit by some other disaster. Joseph Alexander MacGillivray, a Montreal-born archeologist at the British School at Athens, began to suspect that a tsunami was the culprit. Until the early 1990s, Earth scientists did not even recognize that tsunamis do more than just destroy the coast—they leave distinctive deposits behind as well. Scientists found a "chaotic deposit" of material associated with the disaster, and determined that it contained marine organisms. Could a later "tidal wave" have wiped out this entire civilization?

Above, some researchers now believe times were so tough after the first tsunamis devastated the island of Crete, the Minoans resorted to cannibalizing their own young. Was the legend of the Minotaur—who ate the children of Greek parents—a cultural remembrance of this time? Statue above depicts Theseus killing the Minotaur. It was created by French artist Étienne-Jules Ramey and can be found in the Tuileries Gardens in Paris.

### Earth Running Out of Soil

Farming practices are causing soil to erode more quickly than new soil can be produced, and could have caused a number of civilizations in the past to collapse, says David R. Montgomery of the University of Washington. On average, he found, plowed land erodes at slightly more than 1 millimeter per year, while new soil builds up at about 0.2 millimeter per year. Montgomery calculates that cultivated soil becomes exhausted, depending on original thickness, within 500 to several thousand years—a number correlating with the life spans of civilizations around the world.

### Death by Engineering

The temples of Angkor in Cambodia are not just architectural marvels. In a paper in *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, archeologists from Australia, Cambodia and France reported using a combination of ground surveys and aerial scans to create a broader, more comprehensive map of the ancient Cambodian ruin, confirming that it was once the center of a vast city with an elaborate water network. Between A.D. 800 and 1500, Angkor's complex canals, roads, irrigated fields and dense settlements sprawled across more than 1,160 square miles, almost the size of Rhode Island—and far beyond the area protected as a world heritage site. The city was the preindustrial world's largest urban complex. Radar images showed that Angkor was unsustainable. Stripping off the area's forest cover exposed the complex irrigation systems to erosion, evaporation and flooding. You could say that Angkor "engineered itself out of existence."

### German-American Pride

According to *The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, organizers have raised more than $3.5 million to build a German-American cultural center in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. They hope to convert the Schwabenhof Restaurant and banquet hall into the nation's largest German-American heritage site. The center will have, among other things, a museum featuring rotating exhibits on German history and contemporary Germany, an archive of German-American history in Wisconsin and a genealogy library, said Samuel Scheibler, executive director of the German-American Cultural

Foundation of Wisconsin. Also planned is a monument to the 8 million Germans who were expelled from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia as a result of the Potsdam agreement following World War II. Of those civilians, 2 million died.

### Tiny Pterodactyl

In northeastern China researchers have discovered a flying reptile the size of a sparrow. *Nemicolopterus crypticus*, a tiny, toothless critter, lived 120 million years ago, according to Aleaner W.A. Kellner, a vertebrate paleontologist at the National Museum of the Federal University of Rio de Janiero. It had a wingspan of 25 centimeters, or 10 inches. It is not known if the specimen was full grown, but even if the adult was twice as big, it would still be the smallest pterodactyl known.

### Other Pterodactyl News . . .

Not all pterosaurs spent their time soaring in the skies, says Mark Witton, vertebrate paleontologist from the University of Portsmouth, England, after studying fossils of large pterosaurs called azhdarchids. The study indicates that the azhdarchids were quite capable on the ground. Most of their fossils are found in locales far from the coastline. Even giants such as *Quetzalcoatlus northropi*, whose wings spanned 31 feet, were not built for fish catching and spent much of their time walking on land.

### Aquatic Elephants

The aquatic ape theory, created by the Milesian philosopher Anaximander around 546 B.C. and popularized by Elaine Morgan in 1997, asserts that wading, swimming and diving for food exerted a strong evolutionary effect on the ancestors of the genus *Homo* and is in part responsible for the split between the common ancestors of humans and other great apes. Morgan also suggested that the proboscidians might have evolved in a parallel manner. Recently paleontologist Alexander Liu, at the University of Oxford in England, studied the ratio of oxygen-16 and O-18 in the teeth of fossils of *Moeritherium*, a proto-elephant. The study confirms that apparently *Moeritherium* did spend much of its time in freshwater habitats.

## Forged Documents Found in British National Archives

HIMMLER

CHURCHILL

**BRITISH HISTORIANS CALLED RECENTLY** for a public report on the inquiry into 29 forged documents found at the British National Archives that falsely accuse Winston Churchill's government of having a secret, cordial relationship with Nazi SS chief Heinrich Himmler during World War II. Eight leading historians signed an open letter urging police to take action against the suspect who faked the documents, which also allege that Churchill ordered the assassination of Himmler to keep the discussions secret. "That's . . . totally untrue," said historian Andrew Roberts. Mainstream historians reject the assertion about Churchill because there is no evidence to support it. (Himmler was never assassinated; he committed suicide by poisoning himself with cyanide after capture by the British in 1945.) Historians hoped swift action by authorities would deter anyone else from tainting the archives with more forgeries. Roberts said: "If the guy gets away with it, it will be a green light to manufacture evidence. It's been done in a criminal way, and yet the police don't seem very interested." Prosecutors, who did not release the name of the suspect, said they would not press charges because the person was in poor health. But what kind of sicko forges historical documents anyway?

### Return From Extinction—Sorta

A bit of the DNA from the extinct Tasmanian tiger is today alive and well in the cells of some mice. The new study is the first to show activity of an "extinct" piece of DNA in a living animal, although scientists have managed to produce proteins form mammoth and Neanderthal human genes in cells. To prove extinct DNA can still work, scientists from the University of Melbourne in Australia and the University of Texas chose a regulatory element, called an enhancer, which regulates the COL2A1 gene. If they used marsupial mice such as the *Antechinus* species, the results would be even more interesting.

### Oldest Animal Yet

According to *Science News*, a black coral (*'eekaha kuu moana*, the official "state gem" of Hawaii) has set a new record for longevity among coral kind. The creature, which looks like a black tree with yellow twigs, was determined to be some 4,200 years of age. The scientific name is *Leiopathes glaberrima*.

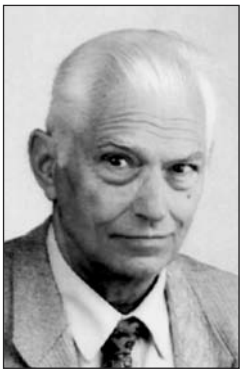
MITCHELL-HEDGES SKULL

## Researcher Questions Timeline of Famed Crystal Skull

**ESPECIALLY WHAT WITH THE LATEST** Indiana Jones movie, there has been much hoopla about crystal skulls (stone carvings in the shape of a human skull, which vary in size from a few inches to life-size). Some stone skulls might be genuine artifacts from Mesoamerican cultures such as the Aztecs, who definitely did have skull masks or death heads. But none of the skulls made of pure quartz crystal was ever found *in situ* by qualified archeologists. Despite the fact that New Age replicas are easily made and are available from a variety of sources, advocates of the paranormal nature of crystal skulls claim that no one knows how the skulls were made and that they are impossible to duplicate. The most famous crystal skull is the Mitchell-Hedges "skull of doom," allegedly discovered by 17-year-old Anna Mitchell-Hedges in the 1920s while accompanying her adoptive father, Frederick A. ("Mike"), on an excavation of the Mayan city of Lubaantun in Belize, where he believed he would find the ruins of Atlantis. According to *The Skeptic's Dictionary*, evidence collected by Joe Nickell proves that Mr. Mitchell-Hedges bought the skull at a Sotheby's sale in 1943. In addition, Mitchell-Hedges' explanation that someone stole the artifact from him and it was then bought back from Sotheby's is discredited.

# Gutsy German Revisionist Won't Abandon Truth

Now a octogenarian, intrepid Revisionist Udo Walendy has been prosecuted under revised "paragraph 130" of the German Penal Code, pertaining to alleged "incitement to racial hatred." Walendy has served time in jail on several occasions for the "crime" of what amounts to publishing factual articles that deviate from the officially accepted version of events during Germany's National Socialist era. Article Five of the German constitution, or basic law, allegedly guarantees her citizens freedom of expression, but for Udo Walendy this right turned out to be as fictive in democratic Germany as was the similar "guarantee" written into the constitution of the former communist Soviet Union.



UDO WALENDY

Our "free" press tells us that Germany today is a free and democratic society. However, the truth is German leaders are merely puppets who act only in accordance with directives received from Tel Aviv.

Arguably the most extraordinary *oeuvre* in the Revisionist canon is Walendy's series of more than 70 magazines entitled *Historische Tatsachen* ("Historical Facts"). Virtually every controversial topic concerning German history in the 20th century receives trenchant investigation and illumination at his hands, and traditional propaganda versions of the same are blown to smithereens in the process. All this is accomplished by scholarly means and the closest possible scrutiny of relevant documents, some of which turn out to be falsifications or downright fabrications.

If the Revisionist cause could award medals, Mr. Walendy would deserve the Presidential Medal of Freedom 10 times over.

No German prosecutor has ever refuted anything Walendy actually wrote—fact is simply not the issue. Grotesquely, Walendy's jail sentences were expressly based not on what Walendy had actually written but on what he had failed to write. That is, this historian's crime is a genuine thought crime—his failure to incorporate obligatory propaganda into his investigations of the National Socialist era. What, we might ask, will posterity think of all this?

Does the term "human rights" have any true meaning at all? For decades it was traditional in the publications of the "free world" to deride the USSR for its self-serving historical standards. Whatever version of the past best served the present interests of the Soviet state was to be considered to be true, as Lenin and Stalin admitted in writing. In this respect, the Soviets were at least less hypocritical than many of the politicians overseeing the West today.

Thanks to brave historians like Udo Walendy, those of you who read TBR at least have an inkling of what really happened before, during and after World War II. ✦


## *Books by Historian Udo Walendy from TBR . . .*

***The Brainwashing of the German Nation.*** German historian Udo Walendy has been imprisoned because he refuses to accept the official historical lies of the German and Allied governments. In this short book Walendy describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German laws, forced on a defeated people, now stripped of their history and their identity, brainwashed by their Jewish conquerors. #110, softcover, 64 pages, ***$9.***

***Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War.*** Walendy has been banned by the German government but is available in the U.S. Correspondence and dispatches among Roosevelt, Churchill and other politicians clearly paint a disturbing picture of Allied intentions toward the German nation before the outbreak of hostilities. Softcover, #1S, 530 pages, ***28.*** Hardback, #1H, 530 pages, ***$33.***

***Transfer Agreement and Boycott Fever of 1933.*** Before Israel could become a reality, it had to be populated. Many German Jews did not want to leave Germany, even when the Nazis came to power. Germany had been good to them. Then the Zionists made a trade deal with Germany to bring more Jews to Palestine. The call by international Jewry to boycott German products left the German people in economic dire straits, causing anti-Semitism. Magazine format, #65, softcover, 40 pages, ***$7.50.***

***Forged War Crimes.*** A pictorial history of faked war crimes photos and the way they served to "prove" atrocities committed by the Germans. Recently, in Germany, a scandalous exhibit of "atrocity pictures" supposedly committed by the German army, was exposed to be a hoax. Now see what other famous atrocity photos are fakes. #27, softcover, 80 pages, ***$12.***

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# Who Killed the Last Czar and Why?

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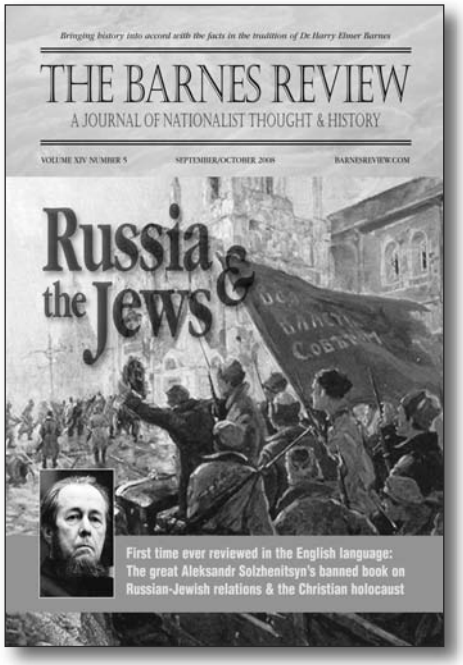
Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr Harry Elmer Barnes
THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
VOLUME XIV NUMBER 5
SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2008
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Russia & the Jews
First time ever reviewed in the English language:
The great Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's banned book on
Russian-Jewish relations & the Christian holocaust

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn—whose *Gulag Archipelago* blew the lid off the Soviet death camp system for the entire world to see—was a Nobel Prize winner in literature. He is the only Russian author to become a bestseller in the West. Then he wrote a two-volume series entitled *Two Hundred Years Together*. Book one, *Russian Jewish History 1795-1916*, was translated and published in several languages.

However, the book caused quite a stir, particularly amongst the Zionist community, and volume two of the series, *The Jews in the Soviet Union,* was never published in the West due to pressure from international Zionism.

But a brave Revisionist, Udo Walendy, reviewed the German translation of the banned book and prepared a detailed review. What you see in this September/October issue of The Barnes Review is an English translation of Walendy's groundbreaking work.

Broken into 16 sections, this review gives us an in-depth insight into the book and into the mind of Solzhenitsyn. Sections include: The Communist October Revolution; Jewish Involvement in Communism; The February 1917 Revolution; the Red Terror; Pogroms in the Russian Civil War; Fluctuation Movements of the 20th Century; Participation in the Red Army; Jewish Commissars; Bolshevik Uprisings in Post WWI Germany; and six more eye-opening chapters.

Without the work of Walendy, the Western world might never have known about the extent of Jewish involvement in communism and the worst mass murders of the 20th century. An estimated 60 million Russians fell under the Bolshevik steamroller.

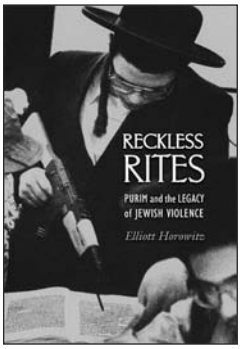
But Jews were in no way spared the wrath of the communist butchers. Eventually Josef Stalin, a consummate architect of mass murder, decided that Jews too should be eliminated from government and military participation and the nation purged of their detrimental revolutionary influence. They paid a frightening price.

So here it is: the only full-length English discussion of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, complete with dozens of photos of the perpetrators and their crimes, based upon the work of two historians with impeccable references.

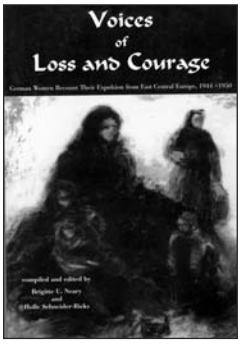
For any who want to know "what happened to Russia after the czars and all the way through the Soviet era," this is the one reference source that covers it all. It's a perfect gift for a college or high school student, library, friend of Russian or Central European descent, church leader (Russian Orthodox in particular), college professor, history teacher, amateur or professional historian etc. So get lots of extra copies.

Bulk Sale Prices: 1-3 copies are $8 each; 4-7 copies are $7 each; 8-19 copies are $6 each; 20 or more are just $5 each. S&H included inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for S&H. To order your extra copies of the September/October 2008 issue (or any other), send payment using the form on page 72 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard. Please remember to specify the *September/October 2008 edition*.

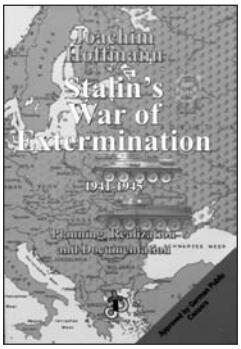
# Exposing Communism & Zionism



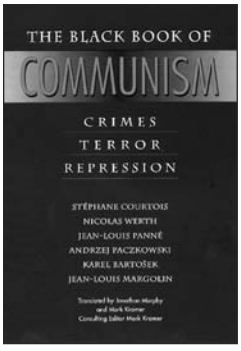

***Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence.*** Purim—as referred to in the book's title—is the Jewish holiday spawned by the Old Testament's Book of Esther—a holiday based on the massacre of 75,000 Persians. According to the author, Elliot Horowitz, this Jewish celebration of genocide has impacted negatively upon the Judaic attitude toward the "goyim" and vice versa. Hardback, 322 pages, #476, ***$35***.




***Voices of Loss and Courage.*** Compiled by B. U. Neary and H. Schneider-Riggs. The editors and their families experienced the great expulsion from central and eastern Europe after 1945. These are the voices of the survivors of those communist atrocities—moving accounts of pain, suffering and, inevitably, victory. Foreword by De Zayas. Illustrated. #342, softcover, 221 pages, ***$24.50***.




***Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945.*** By Joachim Hoffmann. The best book on Stalin's plan for a World Revolution by conquering Europe in a war of extermination. Hitler, aware of Stalin's military build-up, invaded the Soviet Union to thwart a massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller. #282, hardback, 415 pages, ***$40***.




***The Black Book of Communism.*** A team of French historians chronicles the crimes of Communism wherever it has attained power in the world. The authors put the number of victims at 85 million. It became a bestseller in Europe when first published in 1997. Used extensively by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn in his own books. #235, hardback, 1,120 pages, ***$42.50***.

***Beasts of the Apocalypse.*** By Olivia M. O'Grady—First published in 1959, it is now being offered again after disappearing from bookshelves for years. Like an octopus, the socialist tentacles are far reaching and wide, all grabbing out for world government. The author puts the whole conspiracy into perspective and does so without apologies. She hoped that patriots would help to expose this un-Christian and un-American cabal that poisons all. #280, hardback, 470 pages, ***$27***.

## PROF. KEVIN MACDONALD'S BOLD TREATISES ON ANTI-SEMITISM

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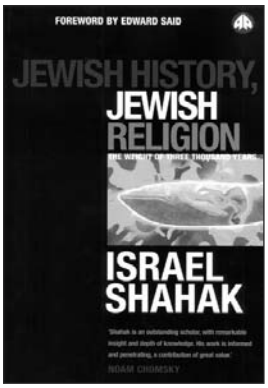
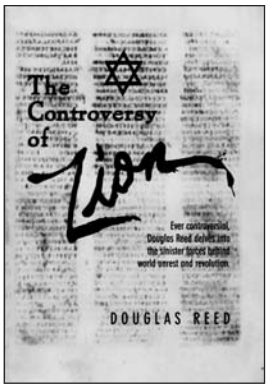
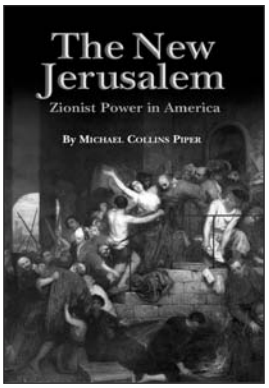
***The Zionist Factor.*** By Ivor Benson, is considered the author's most outstanding work. Newly reprinted, with a foreword by Willis Carto, it carefully explains "the mysterious relationship between Christians, Jews, capitalism and socialism" that has bedeviled all Western thinkers. #195, softcover, 217 pages, ***$14***.

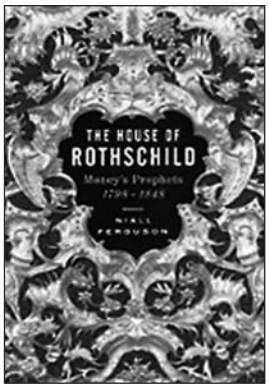
***The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews.*** Published by the Nation of Islam. This controversial, hard-to-find book has been roundly condemned by world-wide media. Relying exclusively on Jewish sources, the Nation of Islam compiled this insightful exposé of the truth about the international Black African slave trade and the involvement of Jewish traders in the practice. #112, softcover, 334 pages, **$21**.

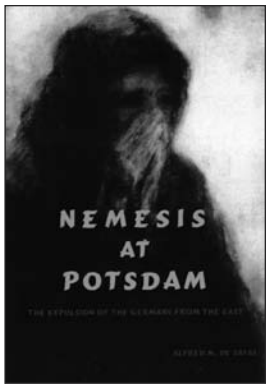
***The Struggle for World Power.*** By George Knupffer—An amazing and prophetic book. The author, born in Russia, first had this book published in 1958. For over 40 years he studied revolutionary subversion from every angle, emphasizing the financial aspects. #38, softcover, 240 pages, ***$13***.












***Jewish History, Jewish Religion.*** By Israel Shahak. To the author, a former professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a former inmate of Bergen-Belsen, the ideology of Jewish supremacy is unacceptable. Brief quotations from the Talmud are disturbing and make debate over the authenticity of the protocols irrelevant. #246, softcover, 120 pages, ***$20***.

***The Hidden History of Zionism.*** By Ralph Schoenman. Clears up four Israeli myths. They are: confiscation of land from Palestinians; that Israel is a Democracy; the myth of it being driven by security fears; and that Zionism is the moral legatee of the holocaust. Meticulously researched. #281, softcover, 150 pages, ***$13***.

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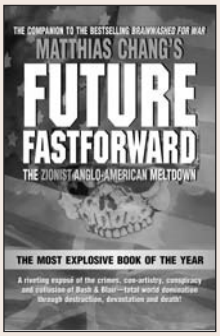

***Brainwashed for War: Programmed to Kill.*** By Matthias Chang. From the Cold War of our youths to Vietnam—and now the so-called "War Against Terror" (including the war against Iraq and Afghanistan)—we have been lied to, mind-controlled and duped by president after president with the goal of making us mindless supporters of bloody war. Tracing back four decades, *Brainwashed for War* documents the atrocities carried out by the Zionist-driven forces who want to subjugate the people of the world—whatever the costs. Softcover, 556 pages, #460, $***30***.

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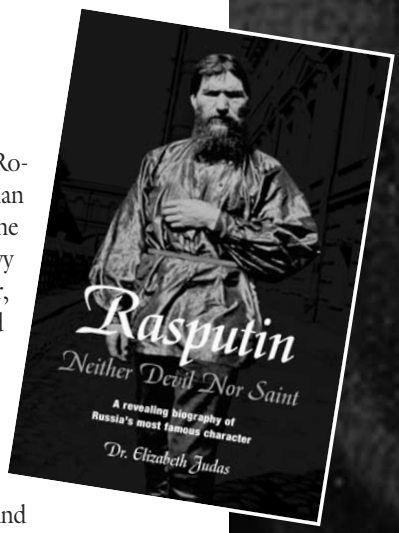
*"My uncle, a doctor in the immediate service of the czar, accompanied Rasputin on his first trip to European Russia and then introduced him to the royal family. It was my uncle who suggested to the royal couple that they send for Father Rasputin so that he might pray for Alexei, the sick czarevich, thereby being responsible for his first entry into the Imperial Court. . . . Rasputin's activities at court I knew in detail for my late husband was a member of the Russian secret police and had access to their files. The police system was such that nothing escaped their attention and even the minutest details were recorded."*

—Dr. Elizabeth Judas*

# My Death Will Be Your Death!




From the frozen wastes of Siberia to the palace of the Romanovs, Grigori Rasputin was renowned as no other man in Russia but the czar himself. Seer, healer, doctor to the czarevich, advisor to the czarina, political pundit, heavy drinker, "party animal," prolific lover, miracle worker, member of Nicholas II's inner circle, abomination—Rasputin was reputed to have been all of these and more.

During his lifetime, Rasputin was a prophet of great renown. In prophesying the disastrous Bolshevik revolution he stated to the royal family: "My death will be your death," and so it was. His life was one of the first to be taken by those fomenting revolution. But who was the true Monk Rasputin? Find out about Rasputin by one who knew him and was an eyewitness to his life. Was he devil . . . or saint? Find out in this rare book . . .

# Rasputin: Nether Devil Nor Saint

***About the Author:** Elizabeth Judas was the wife of Alexander Ivanovich Judas, Officer of Special Duties in the czar's Secret Service. She was well acquainted with Rasputin, as was her husband. She promised her husband, on his death bed, to present the truth about the fantastic accusations which had been made against Rasputin. This book was her attempt to set the historical record straight in that regard. The authoress states: "I never heard a profane word, or an indelicate expression, from Father Rasputin's lips; he was an honest follower of Christ; an upright and faithful Russian, of high integrity and purity in morals, loyal to his country, big brained and big hearted, a loyal and adoring servant to the czar and his family. God rest his soul."

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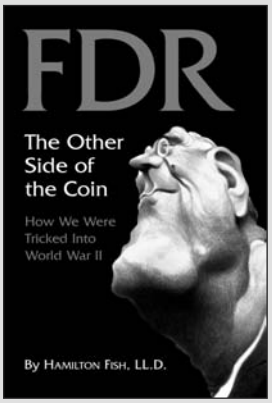
# FDR's Reputation Challenged . . .

## *FDR: The Other Side of the Coin*

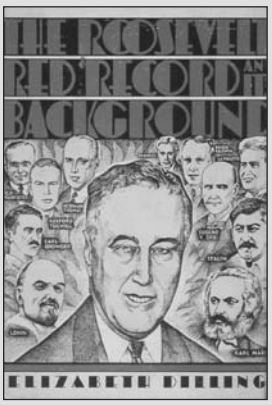
### How He Tricked Us Into World War II . . .



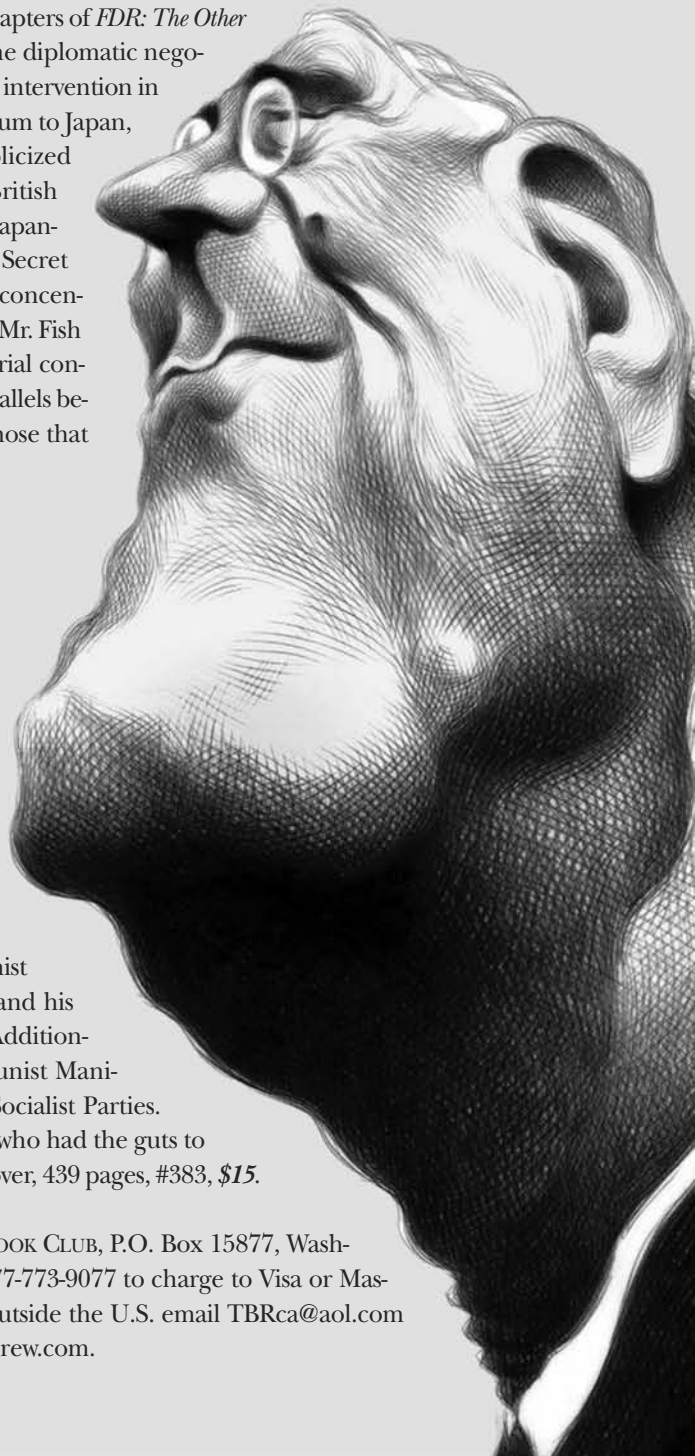

***FDR—The Other Side of the Coin: How We Were Tricked Into World War II.*** Hamilton Fish, the author, was one of those few former members of Congress who participated actively in the consideration of the early New Deal measures and in the dramatic pre-war debates of 1939-1941. His political experience included three years in the New York State Assembly and 25 years in Congress, 10 as ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and four in the same capacity on the Rules Committee. His firsthand experience placed him in a unique position to write the history of our still almost-unknown involvement in WWII. The early chapters of *FDR: The Other Side of the Coin* deal with the president's clandestine diplomatic negotiations in the dangerous months before American intervention in World War II: in the Danzig Crisis; the war ultimatum to Japan, kept secret even from Congress; and the unpublicized communications with Ambassador Bullitt and British leaders. Fish documents how FDR refused every prewar peace concession the Japanese offered, and later refused peace initiatives from the head of the German Secret Service—at a staggering cost in American lives and the lives of those in Nazi concentration camps. In his analysis of the geopolitical effects of the Yalta agreements, Mr. Fish traces the causes and roots of the Korean and Vietnamese wars to the territorial concessions given the communists at Yalta. The reader will also note disturbing parallels between the political steps which led to our involvement in World War II and those that preceded the Vietnamese debacle. Softcover, 255 pages, #419, **$18**.

## *The Roosevelt Red Record*

### And its Background . . .




First published in 1936 by arch communist fighter Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, this incredibly well-documented book explores the rampant communist infiltration of America at the time through the programs and administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. If you are an FDR fan, this book will shock and amaze you with the number and scope of communist organizations and politicians supported by FDR and his wife during their time in power in Washington. Additionally, Roosevelt's programs paralleled the Communist Manifesto and the platforms of the Communist and Socialist Parties. Learn more in this new reprint of an old classic written by a courageous lady who had the guts to fight one of America's most powerful presidents. *The Roosevelt Red Record,* softcover, 439 pages, #383, ***$15***.



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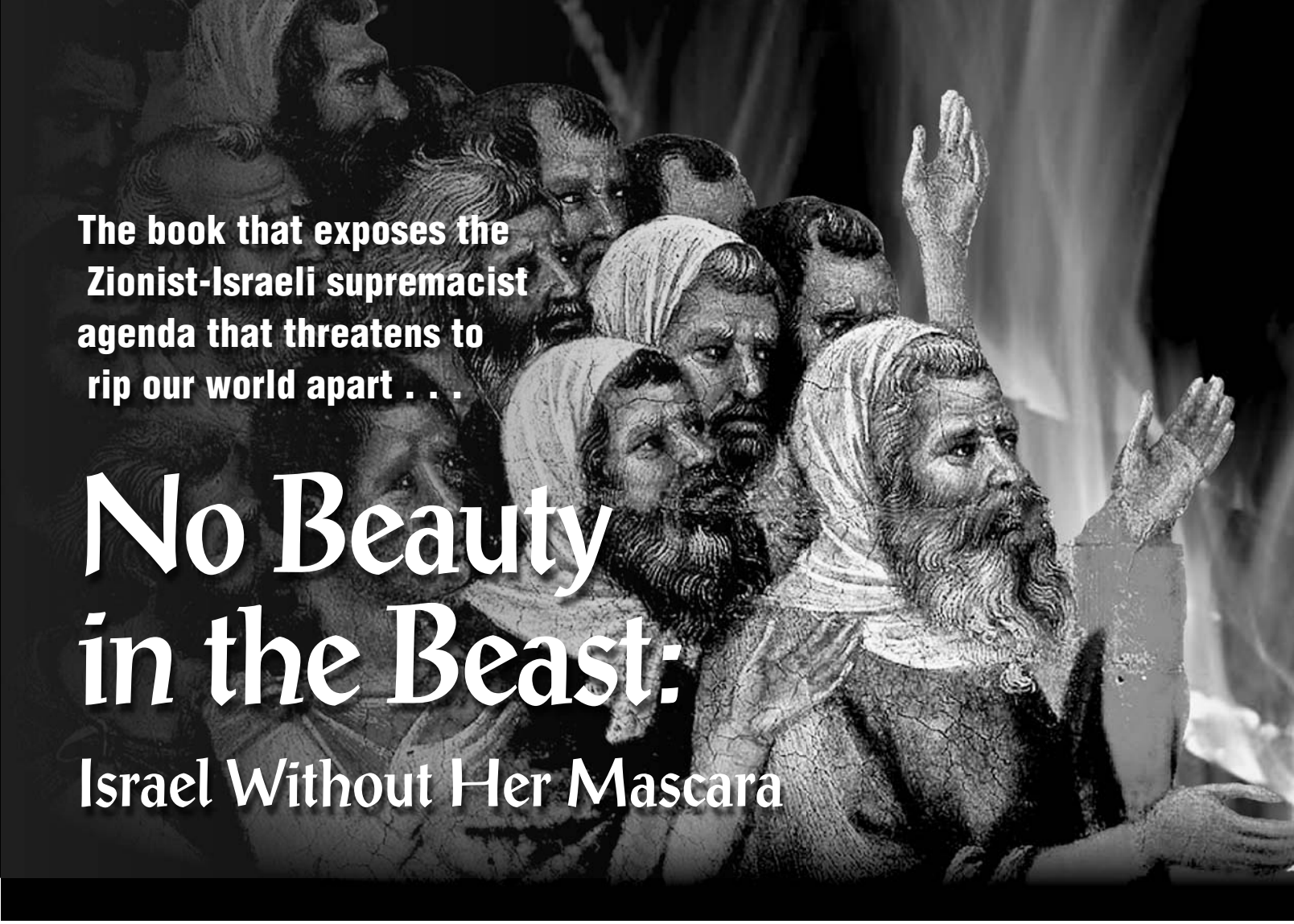

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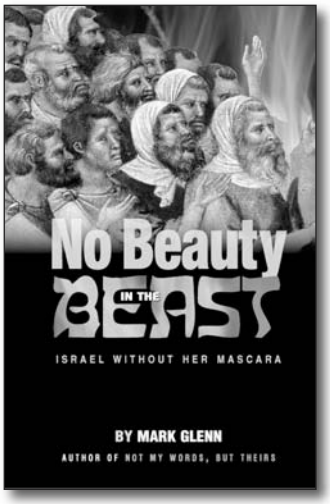


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